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A
V I E W
OF THE
COPPER COIN
AND
COINAGE
OF
ENGLAND,

INCLUDING

The Leaden, Tin and Laton Tokens made by Tradesmen during the Reigns of ELIZABETH and JAMES I; the Farthing Tokens of JAMES I and CHARLES I; those of Towns and Corporations under the Commonwealth and CHARLES II; and the Tin Farthings and Halfpence of CHARLES II, JAMES II, and WILLIAM and MARY.

With COPPER-PLATES.

By THOMAS SNELLING. K

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. SNELLING, next the *Horn Tavern*, in *Fleet-Street*.

MDCCLXVI.

Who buys and sells all Sorts of Coins and Medals.

A
V I E W
OF THE
COPPER COIN
AND
GOINAGE
OF
E W G L A W D

The Readers, Tin and Lead Tokens made by Tindemans during
the Reigns of Elizabeth and James I; the Farthing Tokens
of James I and Charles I; the Tokens and Corporations
under the Commonwealth of Charles II; and the Tin Farthings
and Halfpence of Charles II, James II, and William and Mary.



With Copper-Plates
By THOMAS SNELLING

L O W D O W
Printed for T. SNELLING, next the New Theatre, in Fleet-Street.
MDCCLXVI

Who buys and sells all sorts of Coins and Medals.

P R E F A C E.

In all well regulated governments it is found to be as requisite, that there should be money of small value for the use of the market and the poorer sort of subjects, as of the larger species for the other purposes of trade and commutation; and what the value of the smallest piece should be, is pointed out by the proportion the price of provisions bears to that of labour, and to the abilities of the lower class of people to purchase them.

A farthing, or the fourth part of a penny, and its double, or an Halfpenny, are those of the least value we ever had in England, and began to be coined about the year 1270, under Edward the first, of standard silver, and continued to be minted in this manner the former for near 300 years, and the latter a century longer, or till the restoration of Charles the second.

At their first introduction, the farthing weighed about 5¹/₂, and the Halfpenny about 11 gr. troy, and therefore on account of their lightness were inconvenient in their use, and liable to be lost, which was the reason of the frequent complaints of their scarcity and of the petitions for new coinages of them, and also a principal cause of the base black coins of foreign countries, obtaining a currency among us, and we find by Stat. 1 H. 4, that this deficiency of our small money prevented the laws made to prohibit those base coins from having the desired effect.

Every rise in the denomination of our money, lessened the weight of these pieces, so that in the year 1464, the 4 Ed. 4, the farthing weighed but 3 gr. and the Halfpenny 6 gr. tr., and they continued to coin them many years of these weights, though in small quantities. These farthings are almost all lost, as well as those which had been coined for near an hundred years before, our best furnished cabinets hardly producing any but of the three first Edwards.

As the farthing could be minted no longer of good silver, being lost almost as fast as coined, no other method remained of striking them but of base silver, or pure copper, and the legislature not taking

As

either, and they being much wanted for many purposes, shopkeepers and tradesmen made *Tokens* for themselves, which, altho' it was a notorious abuse of the royal prerogative, was however winked at; though many complaints were made by projectors who were endeavouring to get the sole coinage of them into their own hands.

The coining of these tokens in such quantities and for so long a time, we presume, is the only instance to be found of this sort in any state, and appears very strange to foreigners; and when a certain author * gives an account of these tokens, Mr. Misson † affirms, that every word he says on this subject is false from one end to the other; but that author is only mistaken where he says, that they purchased leave from the king to coin them, which we cannot find to have been the case.

The first person that appears to have made a collection of these tokens, was the late Brown Willis, Esq., which is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford, and is the compleatest that has come under our notice. The next was Dr. Gifford, one of the Librarians of the Museum, whose collection is now dispersed, except the *Town pieces*, which are in the King's cabinet. The most copious collection we know of at present, is that of Mark Cephast Tutett, Esq. and several of the finest specimens are in the collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq. of Pall Mall. Upon the whole, there are few English collections, to which some of them are not joined; and on being considered with attention, they will be found not the least interesting part of them.

* On bat presque dans tous les Villages, de petite monnoie de cuivre qu'on nomme Fardins; ce qu'il y a d'incommode c'est que ces Fardins n'ont cours que dans le Village, & quelquefois dans la rue ou ils ont été fabriquez ils sont marques du nom des particuliers que achettent la permission du Roi pour les faire battre. *Voyages Historiques* Tom. 4. p. 17. 12mo. Bruss. 1704.

† Travels over England, p. 63.



A VIEW
OF THE
COPPER COIN
AND
COINAGE
OF
ENGLAND.

WE shall consider this subject under four distinct Heads, in the SUMMARY.
first, the Leaden, Tin and Latten tokens will be treated of, which were current during the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the first ten years of James the first. The second will contain an account of the royal farthing tokens struck in 1613, and which continued during the remainder of James the first, and that of Charles the first. Under the third will be found what we have been able to gather concerning the private tradesmen and town farthings which passed from the death of Charles the first, or from about 1648 to 1672. And the subject matter of the fourth, is the copper money by authority which began in 1672, and is continued to the present time, including those of tin of Charles II. James II. and William and Mary.

SECTION

SECTION I.

Of the LEADEN TOKENS under QUEEN ELIZABETH and JAMES I.



LEADEN
TOKENS
under
HEN. VIII.

THE great scarcity of silver farthings and halfpence was the cause no doubt of the private tokens in lead, &c. first making their appearance, but in what king's reign they began this practice is uncertain; however, we find that they were in use in Henry the eighth's time, when Erasmus was here in England, for without dispute, it is these tokens he must mean by his (*) *Plumbeos Angliæ*, and from him it is that (b) Hoste and (c) Patin have said that we have had leaden money; Budelius (d) likewise mentions the leaden money current in England, whereas these were only pieces of necessity, tickets, tokens or pledges for money, but not money themselves.

Complained
of under
ELIZABETH

In queen Elizabeth's time we are informed that there were frequent complaints made of private persons, such as grocers, vintners, chandlers, alehousekeepers and others stamping and using tokens of lead, tin, latten, and even of leather for farthings and halfpence, to the great derogation of the princely honour and dignity, and as great loss to the poor, since they were only to be repaid to the same shop from whence they were first received, and no where else; of which abuse that great queen, who was singularly attentive to the coinage, was very sensible, as also that there was a great want of farthings and halfpence.

Farthings of
base silver
proposed.

To remedy these wants and disorders, proposals † were made to the queen for coining farthings and halfpence of base silver 7oz. 6dw. 16gr. fine, and 4oz. 13dw.

* The pieces in this plate are in the collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq; of Lincoln's Inne, F.R.S. F.S.A.

† The projectors of this scheme were Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Humphry, as appears from a paper drawn up in defence of these proposals, and addressed (as we think) to lord Burleigh; and from a letter of Sir Richard Martin to the said lord, dated Oct. 1, 1576, (e) we learn that they were offered in 1574, or about two years before. Had this coinage taken place the lb. wt. troy of fine silver would have been coined into no more than 3l. 5s. 5d. 1. exceeding that of the queen's silver money but by 7d. farthing; and therefore preferable by far to the copper tokens which were so near taking effect soon after, wherein 11s. 6d. per lb. wt. were to be allowed for expences of coinage; but the very name of *Base Money*, and the remembrance of the confusion lately occasioned by it, was the reason, it is probable, of its not being attended to.

(a) *Adagia* p. 130. edit. Wechel 1639. idem *Opera omnia*, vol. 2, p. 1183. (b) *Historia Rei Nummaria*, B. 1. C. 7. S. x. (c) *Histoire des Medailles*, Cap. 6. (d) *de Monetis*, p. 5. "licet apud anglos adhuc hodie plumbei numi dicantur esse recepti." (e) *Collect. of papers on exchange, &c.* MSS. p. 148, 149.

8gr. alloy, the weight 6gr. and 12gr. but the queen would by no means give ear to embasing the coin again, but was resolved to continue it on the footing it then was, and to which she had brought it in the beginning of her reign with the greatest difficulty.

Other proposals were made to the queen to coin copper pledges for farthings and halfpence, the first to weigh 12 gr. and the other 24 gr. by which the lb. weight troy would be coined into 10s. these proposals were so far approved on as to have a proclamation drawn up to make them current, in which the private tokens are forbid to be made or used without a warrant or commission first obtained for that purpose, on pain of imprisonment of the person who made them, for one year, and to be fined also at pleasure; the new pledges of an halfpenny and a farthing are ordered to be made current in all the queen's dominions, and every person was obliged to receive them under pain of her displeasure, and such other punishment as should be thought meet in that case; that no person should be obliged to receive them in any payments above twenty shillings, and in all sums under twenty shillings no more than one groat to be paid in them; an officer was likewise to be appointed to reside in some noted place in the city of London to exchange to every person who required it, two thirds of any sum in silver pennies (which were to be coined for that purpose) and one third in these pledges, that no more of those pledges should be coined than were thought barely necessary for the present ease of the subject; the queen's intent being to take away the private tokens so prejudicial to her royal estate and dignity, and to give in exchange for them a far more convenient pledge, universally payable in all small payments, and particularly in changing of threepences, threehalfpences and pence.

Copper
pledges
proposed.Proclama-
tion con-
cerning
them.

This proclamation (1) we apprehend was never published, nor did the coinage spoken of in it ever take place; all that we think was done in it was the sinking a die and striking off some pieces as patterns; that for the farthing we have never seen, but a few of those for the halfpenny are still remaining in some cabinets, but are very scarce, it has on one side the letters of the queen's name in a monogram crowned, and on the other a rose crowned, the inscription round it is (2) THE PLEDGE OF—A HALFPENNY, (marked D in the small plate) it is found both in silver and copper.

Their type.

In this coinage a lb. wt. avoirdupoise of copper worth at that time about eightpence would have been coined into twelve shillings and two pence, whereby there would have been too great a temptation for the counterfeiter, to let slip such a favourable opportunity, and the whole affair, we apprehend, ended in the coining of silver halfpence, (3) which, though weighing but four grains, and therefore

(1) There is no date to it, but it certainly was intended to be published between the years 1576 and 1582, for lord Burleigh's letter (just mentioned) to Sir Richard Martin concerning these tokens, is dated Sept. 30, 1576, and the coinage of the silver halfpennies did not take place till the last mentioned year. A copy of this proclamation is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, and in our appendix, No. 1.

(2) Besides this pledge of an halfpenny, there is also another of a penny, (marked F) which has the Queen's head on one side, and the same monogram as the halfpenny on the other, and withal the date 1601, and therefore probably might be made in consequence of other proposals offered on the same subject in or about that year, when the halfpenny and penny were coined for Ireland.

(3) One sort of the base half-groats and groats were made current in the year 1560, at three-farthings and three-halfpennies each, and the queen rechanged these pieces for others of the same value, which she had caused to be coined of standard silver, according to her proclamation of Dec. 23, 1560, observing, no doubt, that the want of farthings and halfpence was less sensibly felt, by the mutual interchange of them, with the pennies and twopences, the coinage of which continued till 1582, when these halfpennies were also coined with the same intent. See pl. 6, No. 17. of our silver coin.

very

JAMES I. very inconvenient and troublesome in their use, were esteemed more eligible than those of copper above, which carried so great a temptation with them.

Bristol far- After this the city of Bristol struck a copper farthing token by authority, and thing tokens. as several persons in the said city did strike tokens also in lead and brass without any authority, uttering them to their private use, and which many times were refused to be accepted again by them, whereby many inconveniencies did grow to the poor; therefore an order (*) was sent from the lords of the privy council to the mayor and aldermen for the time being, to call in all the said tokens, and to require those that uttered them to change them for current money, to the value they were first uttered at, and none to make any for the future without licence from the mayor, who is directed to take care that the former abuses be reformed; this order is dated May 12, 1594.

This farthing token of the city of Bristol was not only current in the city, but in the country for ten miles round, to the great benefit of those places, (†) and the projectors in the succeeding reign of James the first urge very strongly, that this city ought not alone to enjoy this privilege, but that it should be communicated to all the rest of the kingdom by the making of a general token.

In the sixth year of James the first, two persons, Thomas Moze, ordinary yeoman of the king's chamber, and William Edgely, groom of the same, petitioned (‡) his majesty to grant them a patent for the sole making of the Bristol farthings; as also another for Gloucester, which petition his majesty refers to the commissioners for futes.

The only cities which we have been able to learn that did strike farthing tokens at this time were those of Bristol, Worcester and Oxford.

In London we are informed by Sir Robert Cotton (¶) that there were no less than 3000 persons who made their own tokens, * and there were other places besides in which they were likewise struck, but he does not mention their names.

We know but little what were the types on the pieces during this interval, but are told that on the first of those struck by the city of Bristol, which was of lead or latten, there was a coney, and on that of Worcester of the same metal was a death's head, but we have never seen either.

The copper farthing of Bristol, as we are informed by Malynes in his *Lex Mercatoria*, chap. 5, had on one side a ship, and on the other C. B. for *Civitas Bristolie*. See plate, letter G.

Those of the private traders were made without any form or fashion, as might at that time be seen in every tavern and chandler shop, (°) and the only pieces which we have seen that appear to answer this description are those in the small plate marked A, B, C, D, and have more the appearance of dumps than money.

* We must confess we do not understand what he means by their costing each person 5l. a piece, unless it is that there were uttered as many as amounted to that sum every year.

(*) Sir Julius Caesar's collect. of MSS. on coin, p. 102. Appendix, No. 2. (†) *ibid.* p. 9, 12. (‡) *ibid.* p. 101. Appendix, No. 3. (¶) *Posthuma* 12mo, p. 199. edit. 1679.

(°) Sir J. Caesar, p. 21.

SECTION II.

The ROYAL FARTHING TOKENS of JAMES I. and CHARLES I.



THERE had been several proposals and schemes made, for coining farthing tokens upon the coming of king James to the crown, nay even three years before the death of queen Elizabeth, she was again press'd upon this head, but to no purpose, as she declared (*) she never would consent to a currency of copper money.

JAMES I.
Different
projects.

The reasons now given were still the same as before, that is, the infringement of the prerogative, by private persons making of them, the loss to the poor by their being not universally current, and the want of them to bestow in charity.

One of the schemes (°) was to make 30s. in farthings out of a lb. wt. of copper, and to deliver these 30s. in farthings to the warden of the mint for 6s. sterling, so here was to be a profit of 24s. in each lb. wt. Anno 1607.

Another proposal was made (°) to coin halfpence, farthings, and half-farthings, to weigh 24, 12 and 6 gr. each, in equal quantities; here the lb. wt. Troy was to make 10s. but as the computation was made on the lb. wt. Avoirdupoise, that amounted to 12s. and 2d. A list was likewise added of the price of copper, and the salaries to the requisite officers belonging to such a coinage; and supposing that 100,000 lb. was coined in a year, the whole charges would amount to 3s. 8d. per lb. Avoir. which is nearly 3s. per lb. Troy, that is, about 7s. in a lb. wt. gained. Anno 1608.

Some of the proposals were likewise on the same footing as those which were intended to be coined by the queen about 30 years before, that is, to make the farthing to weigh 12 gr. Troy, and the halfpenny 24 gr. and Sir Richard Martin's opinion being asked concerning the king's profit on these terms, he said, (*) that 1 lb. weight of copper being worth 12 pence, and the charge of workmanship 22 pence, therefore there would be 7 s. and 2 d. profit in every pound weight, and in 100,000 lb. wt. 35,863 l. 6s. 8d.

The next year another proposal which had been made, was laid before him, (°) wherein they were to be but half the weight of the former, that is, the farthing Anno 1609.

(*) Sir Richard Martin's letter to Sir Julius Cæsar, in Sir Julius Cæsar's MSS. p. 282. (°) Sir Julius Cæsar's brother Tho. Cæsar, was concerned in this project, whose original letter is here, dated Sept. 1, 1607. p. 9, 10. (°) dated April 1, 1608. Idem p. 19. see our appendix No. 4. (°) ibid. p. 29, 33. (°) dated May 27, 1609. ibid. p. 39.

6 gr. and the halfpenny 12 gr. so the lb. wt. to be coined into 20 shillings, the value of the copper being 12 d. as before. But Sir Richard now makes the charge of coinage 2 shillings, and therefore the king here would gain 17s. per lb. wt. and if 120,000 lb. wt. was coin'd, it would be 102,000l. clear. These same proposals Anno 1612. were made and the same answer was again given: about three years afterwards, (1) and about five months after that, in another letter (2) to Sir Julius Caesar, Sir Richard thinks the upper mint in the Tower would be the properest place to coin them in, and to be performed by his majesties officers, by which the king will always know what quantity were coined; he likewise submits it to his majesty rather to reward any suitor for the coinage, with a particular sum out of it, than to part with the coinage out of his own hands.

We now come to that project which, with some alteration, at last took place, which had for its title, a modest proposal for the making of farthing tokens, (3) in which it is desired, that full power might be given to some sufficient persons to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens, as might conveniently be issued among his majesties subjects, according to their own desire, within the term of three years. Secondly, the said farthing tokens to be made exactly, having on one side, two scepters crossing under a diadem, and on the other side J.R. crown'd, weighing 6 gr. (that is, 24s. 3d. per lb. wt.) Thirdly, his majesty to receive half of the profit every quarter without being at any charge. Fourthly, that they shall be made at any place where his majesty shall appoint, and under the inspection of a surveyor. Lastly, every person that desired it, might have 21s. in farthings for 20s. sterling, and be at liberty, if at any time they should have too many of them, to rechange them at the same rate.

These proposals were often debated on by the privy council, and at last were consented to, with a clause of revocation, and Lord Harrington did obtain the king's half of the profit, and the grant did pass in his name; but whilst his lordship's patent was under privy seal, his majesty was informed that the grant was worth 60000l. shewing that if 100,000 lb. wt. was coined, they might be worth 90400l. and deducting 24450l. for copper and charges, there would remain 65000l. profit. His majesty therefore allowed lord Harrington 25000l. as it should be raised by issuing of these tokens, and the surplus, if any, to come to the king.

Ld. Harrington obtains the patent, 10 Apr. 1713. Lord Harrington having thus obtained the patent, entered into covenant with the king to account quarterly, and to pay into the exchequer whatever the profit should amount to more than 20000l. all charges deducted, and entered into a recognizance of 20000l. to perform the same, and Edward Doubleday, Esq; was appointed surveyor of the said accompt.

He then assigned the patent over to Gerard Malynes and William Cockayne, in consequence of an agreement heretofore made with the former. And after the articles of the said contract had been examined by the king's surveyor, an abstract of them was laid before the privy council, who referred it to the perusal of Sir Francis Bacon, and he certified to their lordships it was no way prejudicial to his majesty.

William Cockayne soon after not liking the clauses of revocation, and accompting to his Majesty, fell off, and it was sometime before they could find another

(1) Sir Richard's Letter is dated Aug. 13, 1612. *ibid.* p. 83. (2) *ibid.* p. 84, dated Feb. 19, 1612-13.

(3) dated 7 Aug. 1612, *ibid.* p. 83.

person who would join with Gerard Malynes, until one John Couchman, merchant, did at last come in on the same conditions as before.

Lord Harrington and Simon Chambers (who bore the rechange) then contracted with Christ. Warwick, Peter Malynes and Samuel Malynes, for the making of the tokens for the said three years, who gave a bond of 3000l. to perform the same; and they immediately contracted with an engineer, a graver, and other workmen; as likewise for the copper; and lastly, chose several deputies for the dispersing them in different parts of the kingdom.

The proposals as we have just now seen, were to make about 25s. out of 1 lb. of copper, of which 5s. was for copper and workmanship; 1s. for the subject, 1s. to bear the rechange, 9s. to lord Harrington, 2s. for the deputies for issuing, and the other 7s. were for the contractor to bear other contingent expences and losses, and by agreement they were to coin 400lb. a week, and therefore it would be something more than two years before lord Harrington would receive his 20000l.

But the duke of Lenox being very desirous of getting the patent from lord Harrington, offered ⁽¹⁾ to pay him his 20000l. in 18 months; that is 13s. 4d. per week, to give him the same or better security for performance thereof than he then had; to pay what had been expended for engines and instruments touching their business, and not then discharged; and to give 3000l. to his contractors for their trouble; informing lord Harrington likewise, that by the conditions of his patent, he might be freed from his contractors, without any prejudice to himself. The duke further also said, he had better opportunities of issuing them as alnager, since his deputies could perform both services.

Duke of
Lenox wants
the patent.

But Gerard Malynes, lord Harrington's contractor, in answer to the duke, alledges ⁽¹⁾ that his offer of paying 400l. in the same time as he was to pay lord Harrington 300l. was imaginary, since both payments depended on the quantity of tokens issued, which he apprehends he can increase more than they, and which requires great policy and cunning to perform; and recites some of the methods he had hitherto used to perform the same; as first, that he had found means to dissolve the combination among the chandlers in London, who had resolved to refuse the tokens, and was in hopes of doing the same in other parts of the kingdom. Secondly, in giving 21s. in farthings for 20s. sterling; thirdly, in rechanging them; fourthly, by the neat minting of them, to satisfy the subject of the difficulty of counterfeiting of them; fifthly, in a proper choice of deputies, whose dexterity consisted mostly in their pleasing manner of issuing them, and which would be much more distasteful if done by the duke's officers as deputy alnager; sixthly, in giving tradesmen three or four months credit to disperse them; which, seventhly, encouraged them to give credit to their customers, and so on to others; eighthly, in giving instructions properly timed to the deputies, how to act between the retailer and their customers; ninthly, by changing farthing tokens for commodities not very saleable in England, which commodities were afterwards exported; tenthly, several foreign merchants, who were used to such small coins, were engaged to give their assistance; eleventhly, to exchange these tokens for foreign coins of gold and silver, and clipt ryals of plate; and lastly, the usurers themselves were to be dealt with to forward their utterance. All which means were accomplished by policy, labour and industry, without the assistance of authority.

Malynes's
observations
thereon.

⁽¹⁾ The duke of Lenox his offer and exceptions, touching farthing tokens, Harleian MSS. No. 251, p. 106. and our MSS. of exchange, and the coin and coinage of England, p. 171. ⁽ⁱ⁾ *ibid.* p. 176.

⁽²⁾ A copy of one of them is among the MSS. in the museum, No. 488, for our appendix. ⁽³⁾ Collins MSS. p. 230.

It is certain, these tokens at first were circulated with great difficulty, and in several counties, as Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Flintshire and Denbighshire, they absolutely refused to take them, although they were countenanced by the magistrates, and dispersed printed bills; and even in those counties where they did then take them, it was but in small quantities; so that in six months time they had hardly uttered 600*l.* the rechange likewise at first was very heavy; and a report being spread that they were to be altered, and that the old ones would not be taken, it increased to 40*l.* and 50*l.* a week.

Proclama-
tions con-
cerning
them.

They were ushered in with the king's proclamation of May 19, 1613, which forbids the currency of all private tokens whatever then made, or thereafter to be made, or of any other but these made by his majesties authority: also, strictly forbidding any persons from counterfeiting them, or any engines made use of in the making of them. There were likewise other proclamations of June 20, 1614; of April 26, 1615, and of 17 March, 1616, to the said purpose; besides which, the deputies for circulating in every county, were provided with recommendatory letters (*) from the king and council, directed to all mayors, sheriffs, justices of peace, bailiffs, constables and headboroughs, as much as in them lay to forward their currency,

Lord Harrington died Feb. 27, 1614, (1) and his son, the second lord Harrington, a few months after him, * and we cannot learn into whose hands the patent came afterwards, but we suspect it was the duke of Lenox that had it; for in 1622, we find, by the king's recommendatory letter, that it was possessed by him and James marquiss of Hamilton, and that their ministers or contractors were Tho. Woodward and Edward Garret, which is the last we hear of this affair during this reign.

Type
Legend

The type of the farthings are, on one side, two scepters in saltier, through a crown, and on the other, a harp crowned (instead of J. R.) the legend is JACO. D. G. MAG. BRI. OR BRIT.—FRA. ET HIB. REX. (mark'd A) which inscription, in all those we remember to have seen, always begins at top; whereas that engraved by Simon (pl. 6, No. 128) begins at bottom; we have them with the 16 following mint marks,

Annulet	Cinquefoil	Coronet	Cross	Fleurdelis
Fret	Grapes	Key	Lozenge	Lyon Rampant
Martlett	Rose	Ton	Tower	Triangle
Thistle				

The small one marked b in the plate, appears to have been intended for an half farthing.

CHARLES I.
Proclama-
tions.

King Charles the first, soon after his accession to the throne, published a proclamation, May 30, 1625, to continue their currency; and another June 4, 1626; also another dated May 30, 1630, and a fourth, published June 20, 1634; the principal purport of the publication of which appears to be, to put a stop to the counterfeiting of them, which was now become a common practice both at home and abroad, and afterwards disposing of them at the rate of 24*s.* nay 25*s.*

* John lord Harrington of Exton, so created 1 Jam. I. was tutor to the princess Elizabeth, and on her marriage with Frederick count Palatine of the Rhine, attended her into that country, and died at Wormes in Germany; leaving issue, by Anne his wife, daughter and heir to Robert Kelway, Esq; John, his son and heir, who survived him but a few months, and Elizabeth, a daughter, who became heir to her brother, and was married to Edward earl of Bedford. (2)

(*) A copy of one of them is among the Harl. MSS. in the museum, No. 4888, see our append. No. 5. (1) Sir Jul. Caesar's MSS. p. 90. (2) Collins ext. peer. v. ii. p. 336.

and

and 26s. in these farthing tokens, for 20s. sterling; which, although under the patentees price (viz. 21s.) yet left a sufficient profit for them to persevere in doing of it. However, there were several prosecuted for it in the star chamber; by a decree of which court, in Hill. term, 6 Car. I. ^(m) two persons were fined and set in the pillory; and others again in Mich. term, 7 Car. I. ⁽ⁿ⁾ and 9 Car. I. ^(o) and lastly, Will. Hawks and others in East. term, 10 Car. I. ^(p) were again fined and set in the pillory.

At the making this last decree Ap. 25, 1634. ^(r) the court having taken into consideration the complaints made from several parts of the kingdom concerning the stop and refusal of farthing tokens, proceeding as well from the abuse in counterfeiting, as in causing the same to pass in payments to workmen for wages, and likewise for commodities in greater quantities than was at first intended. It was likewise ordered, that thenceforth no man should pay above 2 d. in farthings at any one time, nor buy any farthings at a less rate than they are usually vended by the patentees: and by another decree of the star chamber, dated June 4, 1634. (the same day the proclamation † was published) it was ordered to be printed; the same things are again enforced by another proclamation, published Mar. 1, 1634, ^(s) wherein the farthing tokens were directed, for the future, to be made with such a distinction of brass, as will readily make them known from all others, and thereby prevent the people from being deceived by counterfeits; and that the patentees shall rechange all that shall be brought to them for that purpose; not only of these, but likewise those of allcopper, made by his present majesty and his father.

A patent was granted, July 11, 1626, for 17 years, to Frances, dutchess Dowager of Richmond and Lenox; and to Sir Francis Crane, Kt. ^(t) and by the last proclamation, we find it was, at that time, possessed by Henry lord Maltravers and the said Sir Francis Crane.

What we could gather farther on this subject, is from a scarce pamphlet of 6 pages in quarto, printed 1644, entitled, A Remedy against the Losse of the subject by Farthing Tokens, wherein the author complains loudly against the abuse of them.

Our projectors (says he) soon found the advantage that accrued to a private tradesman by his farthings being sometimes lost, and under pretence of the good of the subject and of the poor, obtained a patent to make thousands of pounds worth; and amongst other ways to get rid of them, some merchants would sell unvendible commodities for tokens, and then would press them upon their workmen whom they dealt with, and by that means, even chandlers, bakers and victuallers had their hands full. Their profit was exorbitant, as out of 10z. of copper, which cost them one penny, they made 20 pence in tokens. This could not hold long, but others, more eminent persons, must have a share, and so the first makers were dismissed, and their patent disannulled, and all the tokens left on the subjects hands, who were to sell them to the braziers at 10 or 12 pence a pound, for they had a patent to make and distribute them, but the poor subjects had no patent to force the makers to take them again.

The next token makers, we all know who they were, the public farthing token offices in London do witness it, and this was done with a more large

† These farthings being current in Ireland as well as England, a proclamation, ^(r) to the same purpose as this, was published by the lord Deputy Wentworth, Sept. 16, 1634.

^(m) Rushworth, vol. 3, appendix, p. 33. ⁽ⁿ⁾ Ibid p. 41 ^(o) Ibid p. 70. ^(p) Ibid vol. 2, p. 202. ^(r) Ibid vol. 2, p. 230. ^(s) Rymer, T. 19. p. 760. ^(t) Simon, p. 46 and 114. ^(u) Rymer, T. 18, p. 743.

profit to the makers; they had their officers to attend the sale of them daily, and had a pretty way to vent them, by giving one shilling over in twenty to those that came to buy them, which occasioned many to fetch them, and force 5, 10, yea 20 shillings at a time away; so that in a short time there was an infinite quantity dispersed abroad, to the excessive profit of the makers, but the excessive loss of the takers, as shortly after did appear, as it inticed many that had no patent to become farthing makers; but the city of London, and the adjacent counties of Kent, Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk were so loaded with them, that there was scarce any silver or gold coin left, but all was farthing tokens. But when farthings began to come in faster than they went out, the patentees did not like it, but soon found out a device; that is, that none was theirs but double ringed; a pretty device, for very few were double rings, most single, and not theirs; and who could prove the contrary? and so upon a sudden, all farthings were left upon the subject's hands. This was the second cheat, and a grievous one it was, many poor persons lost all they had; for they who got their living by selling of fruit, herbs, fish and other commodities, had all their stock in farthings, some 6, 8, 10, to 20 shillings; which was all lost to their utter undoing. Tradesmen of a higher degree, had, at that time, 10, 20, 40, yea 60l. worth of farthing tokens in their hands; which almost all proved clear loss, or single rings. It was conceived that there was, at least 100,000l. dispersed throughout the kingdom, which was all lost, and no remedy could be had against the farthing makers. And this was the lamentable issue of making farthing tokens for the good of the subject.

But these pretenders, who do all for the good of the subject, would by no means forsake that excessive profit, but constructed another sort of tokens, that none should be able to counterfeit, as they pretended, and that was with a little yellow spot in the copper; a good mark to know their own, but a better mark to make another cheat of 100,000l. more upon the poor subject; but all for their good, as is pretended. This has gone on certain years, but at first they could not vend so many as was expected. In the mean time, this, now sitting parliament, began; and all patents were put down, because they were so illegal and pressing to the subject; but, to the great admiration of many, this, so illegal and pressing a patent, did stand upright, in its full power, and they have dispersed an infinite quantity of them; by which means they are become so plenty, that every retailing tradesman is so pester'd with them, that almost half of what they receive is farthing tokens; and all adjacent counties are become full of them, nay, more than ever they were before; so that, of necessity, these tokens must go down again; which will prove a greater loss than those formerly, except the parliament do compel the token makers to attend at the offices, with ready money, to exchange all their tokens for good ready money.

It is very true that farthings are useful and necessary, both for rich and poor, we cannot well be without them; and in silver, they are so small, that many cannot feel them between their fingers; therefore, we ought to have farthings, either in copper or some mettall mixed with copper, and they ought to be so much in value as may be worth a farthing; all copper without any mixture is likely to be best, to prevent counterfeiting of them; for it is certain, if it be so big and so weighty, as with the coining and other charges, they cost a farthing, we are sure none shall be counterfeited, nor brought in from foreign parts; for it was the great profit that made the increase. Therefore, we ought to make our farthings worth a farthing.

a farthing, that the subject may be no more deceived with unlawful tokens. These farthings will be very beneficial to all tradesmen, especially retailers, and very comfortable to the poor people

The first farthings of this king's are like those of his fathers (only CARO. Type. instead of JACO.) having the inscription beginning at the top generally, like Legend. them, therefore we have not engraved one of this sort; others there are, but not so common, where it begins at bottom (as D) and both these sorts, we apprehend, are those which are called the single rings. There is another sort, which has an inner circle (as C) and, it is very probable, are those called the double rings, they are inscribed CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT.—FRAN. ET HIB. REX. of these sorts, the following mint-marks have come under our notice.

Annulet	Cinquefoil	3 Daggers	Lozenge	Ton	Mynt marks
Ball	Coronet	Fleur de lis	Martlet	Trefoil	
Billet	Crescent	Harp	Rose	Woolpack	
Castle	Cross	Lyon	Sword.		

Those that were minted after the alteration in 1635, are smaller, thicker and heavier than the other, and have an appearance of brass in some part of them: they have the same type on one side as the former, but on the other, they have a rose crown'd, instead of the harp (mark'd E). Some read CAROLU. D. G. MA. BRI.—FRA. ET HI. REX. others, CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT.—FRAN. ET HIB. REX. We have only observed a mullet, crescent, and fleur de lis on these, as mint marks.

SECTION III.

Of the TOWN and TRADESMEN'S TOKENS between 1648 and 1672.

THE great quantity of royal tokens uttered by the patentees, the numbers of counterfeits which were also mixed with them, and the patentees refusing to rechange them, at last put an intire stop to their currency. Currency of royal tokens stopped.

But their being almost an absolute necessity for some such sort of money, for small change, and the badness of the times preventing the legislature from paying a proper attention to this affair; were the reasons that private tradesmen once more began to avail themselves of these pieces, in which they were soon after followed by those struck for the use of a whole village, borough, town or city. Farthings greatly wanted.

We apprehend this practice was resumed in, or about, the year 1648, as we have never met with any of these pieces with an earlier date, or even more than two or three of this year, and not many of 1649; but they appear to have increased every year more and more, until 1672, and are found with every date on them within that interval; but in that year, they were all cryed down by proclamation. Tokens resumed again, 1648 by tradesmen.

The earliest of the town pieces which are dated, are those of Bristol and Oxford, in 1652; there are no others 'till 1657, then two more in 1659; and between that And towns that

that year and 1666, there were 8 others; but after that year they multiplied prodigiously, there being 9 in 1667, 11 in 1668, 19 in 1669, and 12 in 1670; that is, 51 in those 4 years; whereas, in the 20 years preceeding, there were no more than about 14; and, it is very probable, it was this great increase of them which roused the legislature to put a stop to them, and to coin a common farthing and halfpenny by authority.

But without authority.

It has been observed in the first section, that the mayor and aldermen of the city of Bristol, were authorised by the privy council, to strike a farthing token; but this does not appear to be the case, during this interval, either with that, or any other place (much less any private tradesman) and we think that Mr. Thoresby was mistaken, in asserting that such a privilege was obtained, (*) by several towns, during the usurpation, the contrary appearing from the following instances, and that the striking of these tokens, was an abuse of, and not a release (†) from the royal authority.

Norwich obtains a pardon for making them.

The city of Norwich, in 1669, had a pardon granted them for all transgressions in general, and in particular for their coining of * halfpence and farthings, (‡) by which they had forfeited their charter; all coinage being determined the king's prerogative; upon which they were all called in.

Yarmouth the same.

The next year, 1670, the town of Yarmouth was very desirous, likewise, of obtaining a pardon for the same offence, and employed the solicitor of Norwich, to prevail with lord Townshend, that he would petition his majesty on their behalf; which was accordingly done, and their pardon procured, the charges of which amounted to 80l. and he had also 10l. given him for his trouble; after which they ordered the bellman to go round the town, and give notice, that every one might have the value in silver for their farthings, if they would bring them in. (¶)

Published by act of common council.

The towns which used these tokens, published them by an act of common council of those places; the mayor, or other magistrate, being impowered, either by himself or with others of the court, to procure a dye to be made, and a certain quantity of them to be struck for the use of the town. Certain persons were also appointed to deliver them out, and likewise to rechange, for silver, all that should be brought to them again. (‡)

What quantity first uttered at Dover and Poole.

By the particulars we have procured, in relation to the town of Yarmouth, it does not appear what sum was ordered to be laid out for this purpose; but, at Dover, (†) we find it was 32l. and at Poole, (‡) no more than 10l. for which 10l. there was paid, into the mayor's hands, 19l. 10s. in farthings; and the mayor, at the close of his mayoralty, was to deliver over to his successor, this 19l. 10s. either in silver, if the farthings were all uttered, in order to exchange them, or the farthings themselves, if they had not been delivered; and so on to the next mayor, until his majesty should prohibit their currency. †

* We have never seen any halfpenny of this place, but there are two farthings, dated 1667 and 1668.

† The papers relating to Yarmouth were communicated by Mr. Thomas Barber, of that town; those which relate to Dover, by Mr. Edward Jacob, of Faversham; and those of Poole, by Sir Peter Thompson.

(†) Thoresby ducat. leod. p. 381.

(‡) Drake's antiq. of York, ex.

(¶) Blomfield's hist. of

Norfolk, vol. 2, p. 290

(*) See our Appendix, No. 6.

(‡) See Appendix, No. 6, 7, 8.

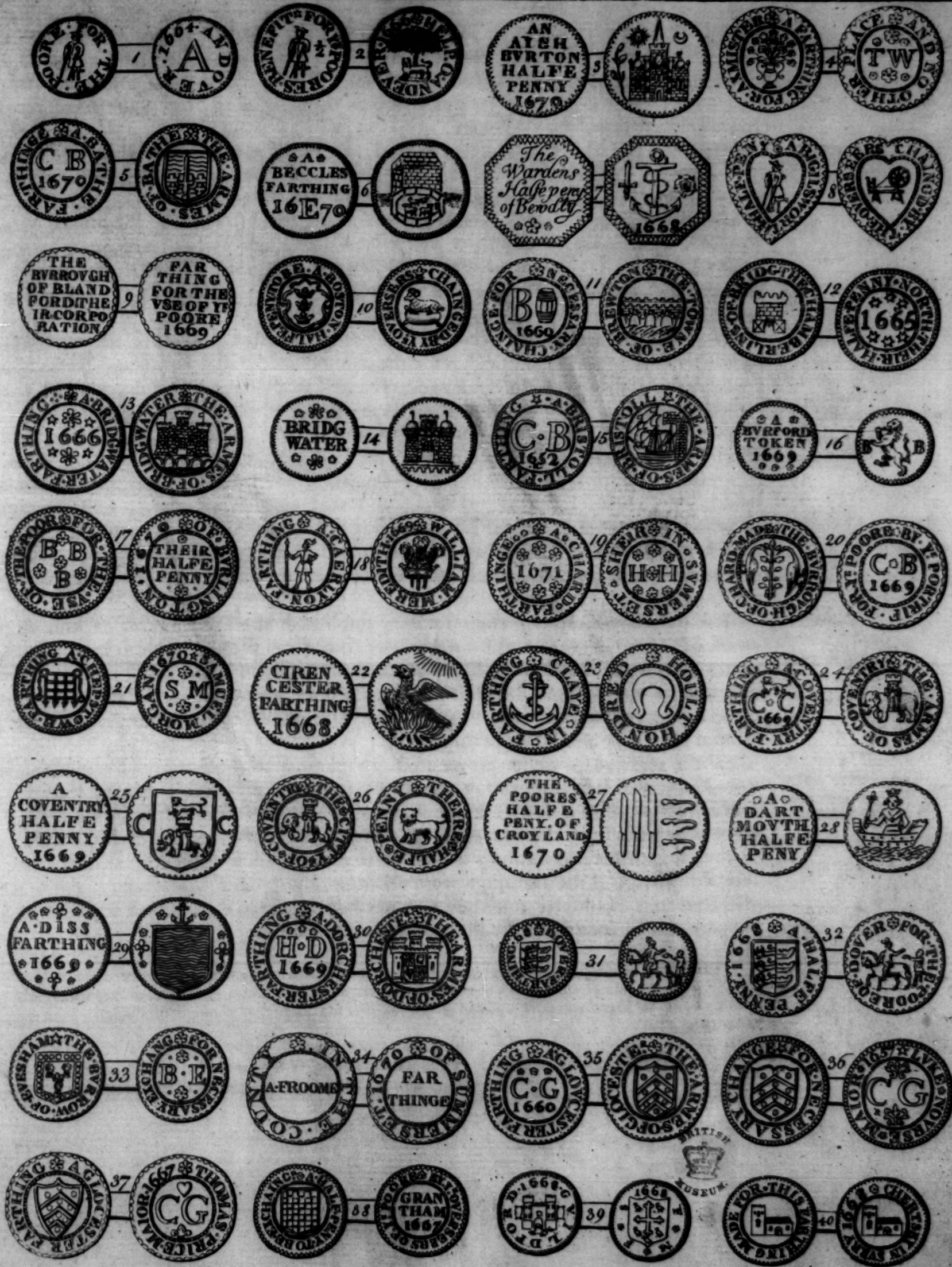
(†) Appendix, No. 7.

(‡) Appendix, No. 8.

The

Town Pieces.

1



The following list contains the names of all the places which have come to our knowledge, where they struck a common town farthing or halfpenny; of which, those with † are cities, those with * are Burroughs (*i. e.* send members) those with ‡ are corporations; and all the rest are not incorporated.

List of the places which struck a common token.

*Andover	Caer Lyon	*Grantham	Lowestoff	*Nottingham	Tamworth
*Ashburton	Chard	Guilford	Lowth	Owndle	†Taunton
Axmister	Chepstow	†Henley up-	*Lyme Regis	†Oxford	Tetbury
†Bath	Chertsey	on Thames	*Lynn	†Peterbor.	Thornbury
Beccles	Cirencester	†Hereford	*Marlbor.	*Poole	†Gt. Torrin.
*Bewdley	Claye	Ilmister	*Midhurst	†Romsey	†Wells
Biglesworth	†Coventry	*Ipswich	*Minehead	*Rye	*Weymouth
†Blandford	Croyland	*Ivilchester	Morton	†Salisbury	Wimborne
*Boston	*Dartmouth	*St Ives	St Neot's	*Shaftsbury	†Winchester
Brewton	Difs	King's Cliff	(Eed's)	Sherborne	Woodbridge
*Bridgnorth	*Dorchester	Langford	†Newbury	*Southamp.	†Worcester
*Bridgwater	*Dover	†Langport	*Newport	†Southwolde	Wotton un-
†Bristol	*Evesham	†Lincoln	Isle of wight	Spalding	der Edge
†Burford	Froome	†Litchfield	*Northampt.	*Stamford	*Yarmouth
Burlington	†Gloucester	Littleport	†Norwich	Stourbridge	Yeovill
		Isle of Ely			

We find, in this list, but few places in the neighbourhood of London, which struck these pieces, any more than that great metropolis itself; not one in either of the counties of Middlesex or Essex, and but one in Kent. There were 13 Places in Somersetshire which uttered them, being more than in any other county in the Kingdom; there were 8 in Dorsetshire, 5 in Lincolnshire, 5 in Gloucestershire, 5 in Devonshire, 5 in Norfolk, 5 in Suffolk, 4 in Hampshire, 4 in Northamptonshire, &c. and, what is very remarkable, no more than one in the large populous county of York, although there were so many manufacturing and trading towns, which were those in which they were most wanted.

There are four different dates on the Bristol farthings; that is, 1652, 1660, 1666 and 1670; three on those of Gloucester, 1657, 1660 and 1667; two on those of Bath, 1659 and 1670; the same number on those of Andover, 1664 and 1666; Lynn has 1668 and 1669; and on those of Norwich, 1667 and 1668.

The town pieces of those places which are incorporated, have, in common, their arms, on one side; and the non-incorporate (as having no arms) a device instead thereof; both sorts of which, on many of them, are without any inscription round them, as those of Beccles, Bewdley, Burford, Cirencester, Coventry, Croyland, Dartmouth, Difs, Ipswich, Lincoln, Lynn, Newport, Nottingham, Norwich, Peterborough, Southampton, Weymouth and Winchester; that of Burford has B-B, that of Coventry has C-C on the side of the arms, and that of Winchester, C-W at top; all of which, have generally the other side filled with an inscription, A BECCLES &c. FARTHING &c.

Types on the town pieces.

Another sort have an inscription round the arms, to inform us they are, the arms of Bath, Bridgewater, Bristol, Coventry, Dorchester, Gloucester, Hereford, Ivilchester, Lyme, Southwoulde and Shaftsbury. This sort have, in the area, on the other side, in general, the initial letter of the name of the place; with B for Burgus, or C for Civitas, with the date at bottom; we do not know

the meaning of the H in that of Dorchester, that of Shaftsbury has only an inscription, but we are ignorant of the meaning of the words MOUNT PA LA DORE, of which it consists.

A third sort have, likewise, their arms on one side, as the last, but with different inscriptions round them; as those of Andover, Boston, Bridgenorth, Chard, Dover, Evesham, Grantham, Guilford, Henley, Langport, Marlborough, Newbery, Northampton, Pool, Romsey, Salisbury, Stamford, Tamworth, Wells, Worcester and Yarmouth; this last place has the arms on both sides, as have also two or three of the preceeding ones; those of Boston and Salisbury have their crest on one side, some their initial letter, with C or B as before, but we are at a loss for the meaning of the E in that of Langport.

Some of the devices on the non-incorporate places, are relative to the intention of their being struck, *i. e.* for the use of the poor, as a cripple on that of Andover; another on that of Bigglesworth, having, on its reverse, a spinning wheel; on those of St. Ives and Wimborne, there are two washerwomen at the washing-tub; and on that of St. Eeds, two women spinning.

Others again, exhibit something relative to the chief trade or manufacture carried on in those places; as on that of Thornbury, those of Minehead and Wotton under edge have a Woolpack, and on the reverse of the former a ship, as being a seaport; that of Stourbridge has the ironmonger's arms on one side, and the clothworkers on the other; being, perhaps, the two principal manufactures carried on there at that time; on that of Beccles is a sheep-fold, regarding probably, the extensive common of 1400 acres belonging to this town.

Some have a sort of rebus relating to the name of the place; as on Brewton a B and a ton, and on that of Taunton, a T through a ton; that of Burlington has 3 B's on it; and that of Dis, has on it, the noted meer, near that place; those of Chertsey, Morton, and Spalding, have their churches, that of Sherburn has a mitre, as having been formerly an episcopal city, and on Croyland, the abbey arms.

There are some others of these places have types, which we do not know for what reason they were carried, as the flower-pot, on one side of that of Axmister, and the T W on the other; the armed man on one side, and the feathers on the other of Caerlyon; the portcullis on that of Chepstow; we are ignorant, likewise, what offices those persons bore whose names are inscribed round those two last pieces; we should be glad, likewise, to be better informed in relation to the cross-swords and legg on that of Illmister, and what officers T P and T S were. We are under the same uncertainty as to the anchor and horseshoe on that of Claye, the crown and fleur de lis on King's Cliff, the talbot and griffin on Owndle, and the tree and two female figures on that of Midhurst.

The inscriptions on some of these pieces have the name of the place where struck, but do not declare what they were to pass for, as BRIDGEWATER, GREAT TORRINGTON, p. 3, No. 10, NEWPORT IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, p. 2, No. 27; GUILFORD F.M. F.S. p. 1, No. 39; BOROUGH OF NEWBRY IN COUNTY OF BERKS, p. 2, No. 25; CITY OF WELLS IN THE COUNTY OF SUMMERSET, p. 3, No. 11; but the value is generally added also, as a BECCLES FARTHING, p. 1, No. 6; an ASHBURTON HALFPENNY, p. 1, No. 3; and a BURFORD TOKEN, p. 1, No. 16; and many more have it in the area of the piece; others have the same inscription, but in the legendary circle, as in the ILLMISTER FARTHING, p. 2, No. 3. Others again, besides the place and value, add the county, as a MARLBOROUGH FARTHING IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS,

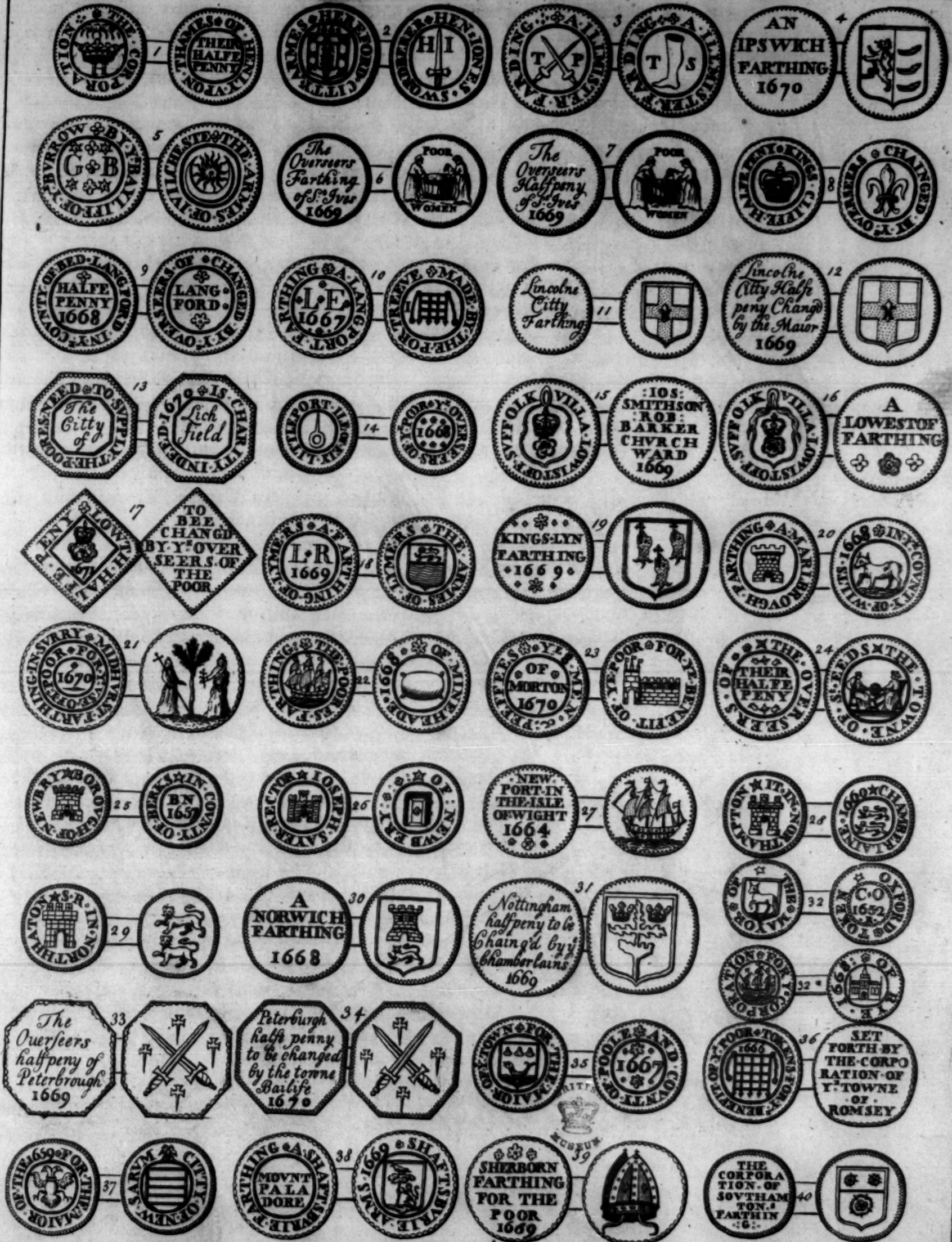
Types on
those not in-
corporated.

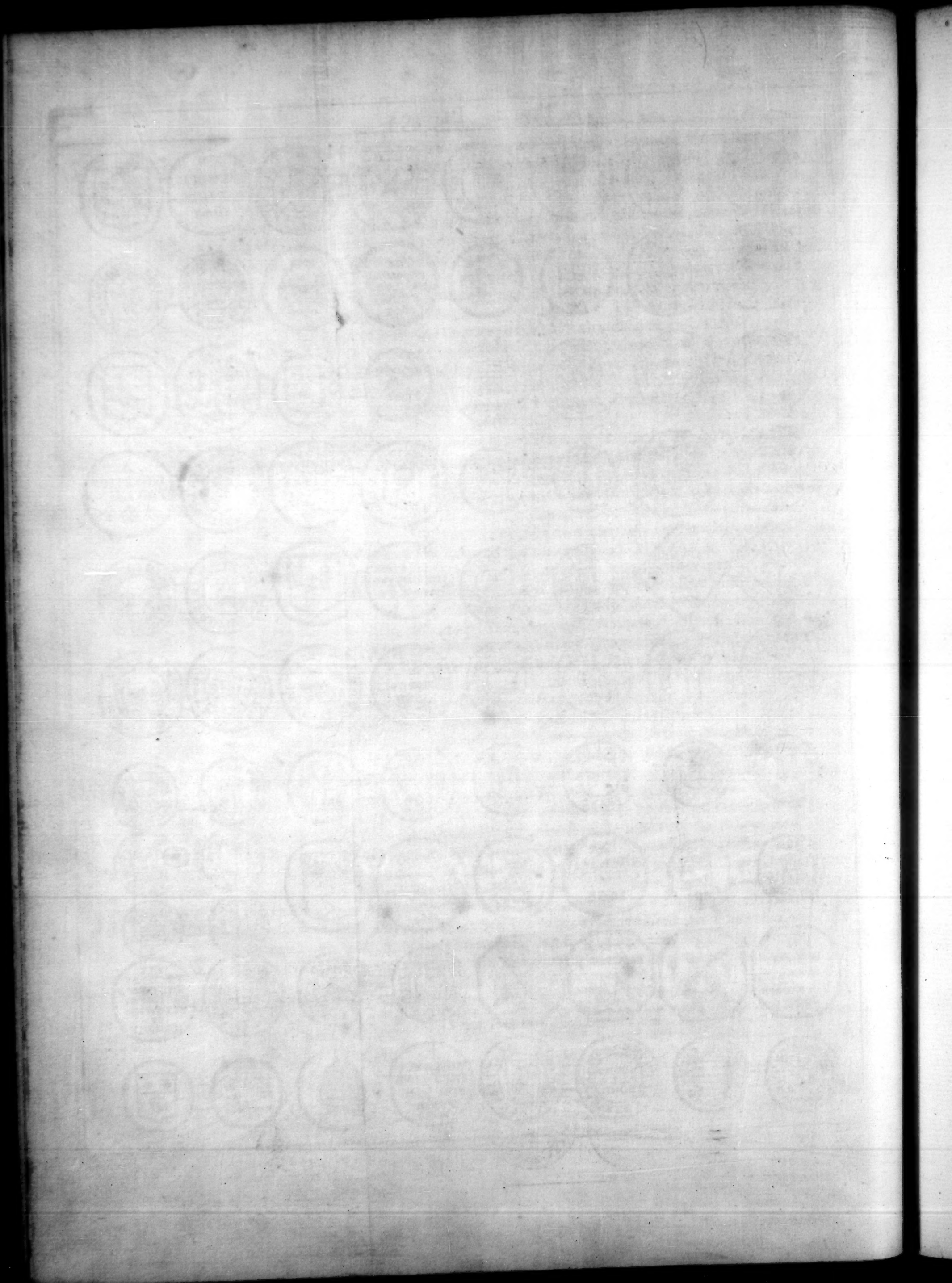
Legends on
the town
pieces.

Have the
name of the
place, and
value.

Town Pieces.

2





WILTS, p. 2, No. 20; 2 FROOM FARTHING IN THE COUNTY OF SUMMERSET, p. 1, No. 34; 2 CHARD FARTHING IN SUMMERSETSHIRE, p. 1, No. 19; 2 THORNBURY FARTHING IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE, p. 3, No. 9; and a CLAYE FARTHING IN HOULT HUNDRED (Norfolk) p. 1, No. 23. On several of them we find it declared, whether the place is a corporation, borough, or city, as those of Wells and Newbury, just mentioned; others, also FOR THE CORPORATION OF RYE, p. 2, No. 32; THE CORPORATION OF SOUTHAMPTON'S FARTHING, p. 2, No. 40; THE CORPORATION OF HENLEY UPON THAMES THEIR HALFPENNY, p. 2, No. 1; TOKENS SET FORTH BY THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF ROMSEY, p. 2, No. 36; THE BOROUGH OF BLANDFORD THEIR CORPORATION FARTHING, p. 1, No. 9; THE CITY OF COVENTRY THEIR HALFPENNY, p. 1, No. 26; and VILLA LOWESTOFF SUFFOLK, p. 2, No. 15. Besides these, Lincoln and New-Sarum are called CITIES; Poole, a TOWNE and COUNTY; Chard, Evesham, Ilchester, Tetbury and Yeovil, declare themselves BOROUGHS; † and Brewton and St. Eeds, TOWNS.

The legends on some of them, shew by what magistrates or officers they were uttered, whether mayor, portreeve, bailiff, constable, chamberlain, churchwarden, overseer or rector, as follows,

- For the maior of the town and county of Poole, p. 2, No. 35.
 For the maior of the city of New Sarum, p. 2, No. 37.
 The maior of Oxford's token, p. 2, No. 38.
 Luke Nourse, maior (Gloucester) p. 1, No. 36.
 Thomas Price, maior, p. 1, No. 37.
 This farthing will be owned by the maior and aldermen (Wotton) p. 3, No. 17.
 Made by the portreeve of the borough of Yeovill, p. 3, No. 19.
 A Langport farthing, made by the portreeve, p. 2, No. 10.
 The borough of Chard, made by the portreeve, for the poor, p. 1, No. 20.
 By the bayliff of the borough (Ilchester) p. 2, No. 5.
 By the Constables, a Taunton farthing, p. 3, No. 7.
 The chamberlains of Bridgenorth, their halfpenny, p. 1, No. 12.
 Tamworth's chamberlains, for change and charity, p. 3, No. 10.
 R. S. in Northampton, chamberlain, p. 2, No. 33.
 The warden's halfpenny of Bewdley, p. 1, No. 7.
 Jos. Smithson, Rob. Barker, church wardens (Lowestoff) 1669, p. 2, No. 18.
 The overseer's farthing of St. Ives, p. 2, No. 6.
 The overseer's halfpenny of Peterborough, p. 2, No. 33.
 The overseers of the town of St. Eeds, their halfpenny, p. 2, No. 24.
 The overseers of the poor, Littleport, Isle of Ely, p. 2, No. 14.
 Joseph Sayer, rector of Newbery, p. 2, No. 26.
 Henry Jones, sword bearer.
 The 8 men and Feepees of Morton, p. 2, No. 23.

We are at a loss to determine what magistrates those are whose names stand upon those of Caerlyon, p. 1, No. 18, and Chepstow, p. 1, No. 21, or whether the piece of Newbery is a town piece, although placed among them. We appre-

† Chard is a borough in the strictest sense of the word, as having formerly sent members to parliament; and Tetbury is such, in its largest signification, as having had formerly a castle, and being a strong place, having never sent a member to parliament; but Yeovill cannot be called such on either of those accounts

By what
magistrate or
officer
uttered.
Maioi.

Portreeve

Bailiff.

Constable.

Chamber-
lain.

Church
warden.

Overseer.

Rector.
Sword
bearer.
Feepees.

hend

hend that the IN, in p. 2, No. 32, as well as the IT on another we have seen, are both initials of the names of other chamberlains of that place. The sword-bearer, we think, likewise, was appointed by the mayor to superintend this business.

Many of them also declare, that the intent of striking them was to serve the poor.

Made for
the use of
the poor.

The poor's farthing of Minehead, pl. 2, No. 22.

The poor's halfpenny, of Croyland, pl. 1, No. 27.

A halfpenny for the use of the poor of Dover, pl. 1, No. 33.

A Weymouth farthing, for the poor, pl. 3, No. 12.

Sherborne farthing, for the poor, pl. 2, No. 39.

Midhurst farthing, in Surry, for the use of the poor, pl. 2, No. 21.

A Woodbridge halfpenny, the poor's advantage, pl. 3, No. 15.

A halfpenny for the poor's Advantage (Southwold) pl. 3, No. 11.

For the Use of the poor of Wimborne, pl. 3, No. 13.

For the use of the poor of Burlington, pl. 1, No. 17.

For the use of the poor, Great Yarmouth, pl. 3, No. 18.

For the poor's benefit help O Andover, pl. 1, No. 2.

To supplie the poor's need—Is charity indeed (Litchfield) pl. 2, No. 13.

Those likewise of Blandford and Romsey declare, they were for the use and benefit of the poor.

By others we are informed, that they were intended for the ease and convenience of change.

For neces-
sary change.

A Stowrbridge halfpenny, for necessary chainge, pl. 3, No. 4.

A Worcester farthing, for necessary change, pl. 3, No. 16.

The Burrow of Evesham, for necessary exchange, pl. 1, No. 33.

Luke Nourse, maior, for necessary change, pl. 1, No. 36.

Necessary change for the towne of Brewton, pl. 1, No. 11.

Tamworth chamberlains, their halfpenny for change and charitie, pl. 3, No. 1.

Lastly, others inform us what magistrate's office it was to rechange them, when any person required it.

By whom
exchanged.

Lincoln citty halfpenny, changed by the maior, pl. 2, No. 12.

Peterburg halfpenny, to be changed by the town bailife, pl. 2, No. 34.

Nottingham halfpenny, to be changed by the chamberlains, pl. 2, No. 31.

A Biglesworth halfpenny, to be changed by the overseer, pl. 1, No. 8.

A Stamford halfpenny, to be changed by the overseers, pl. 3, No. 3.

A Boston halfpenny, to be changed by the overseers, pl. 1, No. 10.

King's Cliffe halfpenny, changed by the overseers, pl. 2, No. 8.

Langford halfpenny, changed by the overseers, pl. 2, No. 9.

Lowth halfpenny, to be changed by the overseers of the poor, pl. 2, No. 31.

A halfpenny to be exchanged by the overseers of the poor, Grantham, pl. 1,

No. 38.

The three following places have something singular in their legends.

A farthing for Axminster and no other place, p. 1, No. 2.

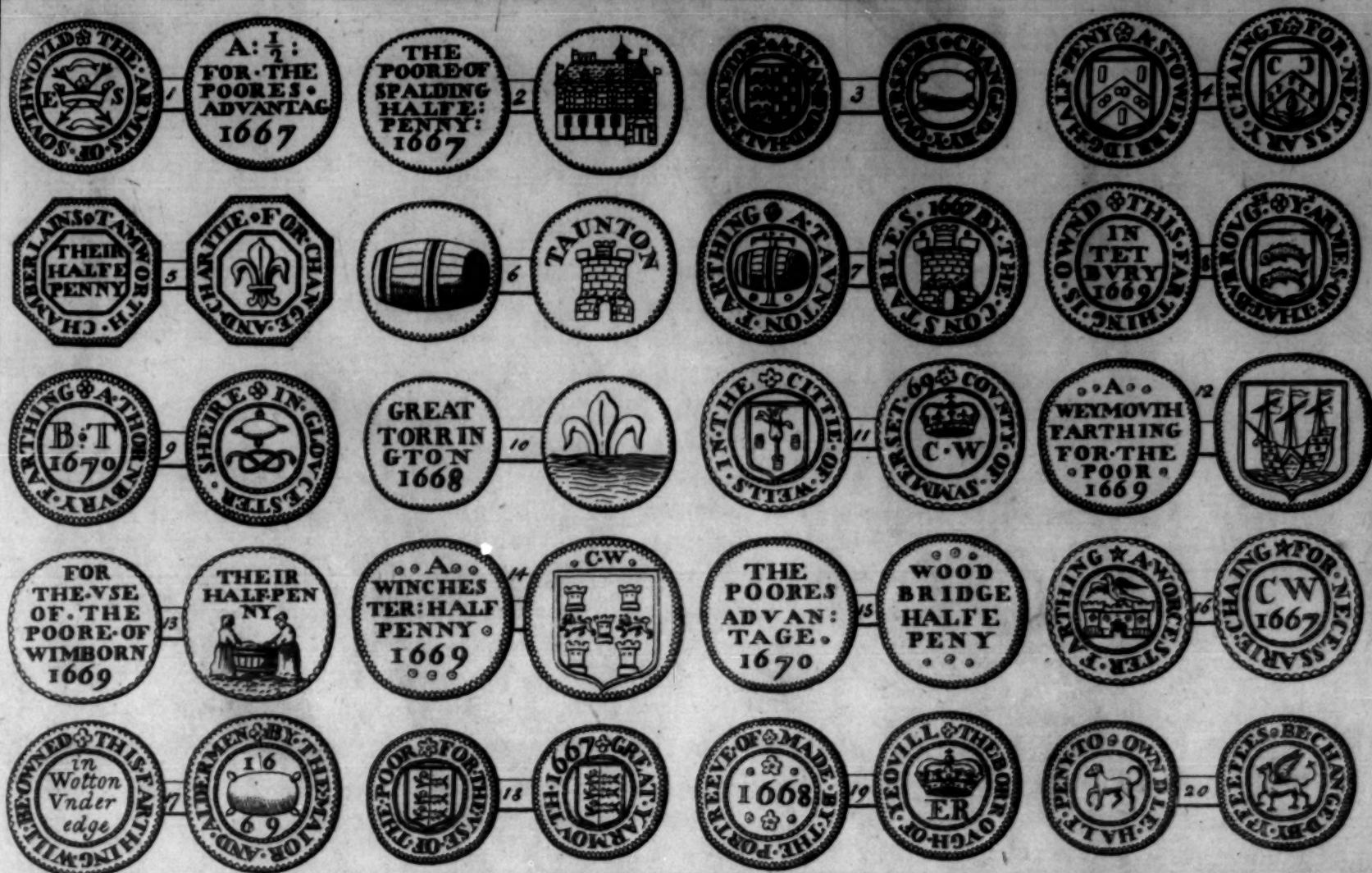
This farthing is owned in Tetbury, the arms* of that borough, p. 3, No. 8.

This farthing will be owned in Wotton under edge, p. 3, No. 17.

* We apprehend that the arms bore by any corporation, are derived from those on their common seal; and therefore, those places which are not incorporated have not any; however, here is an instance of a non-incorporate place with arms.

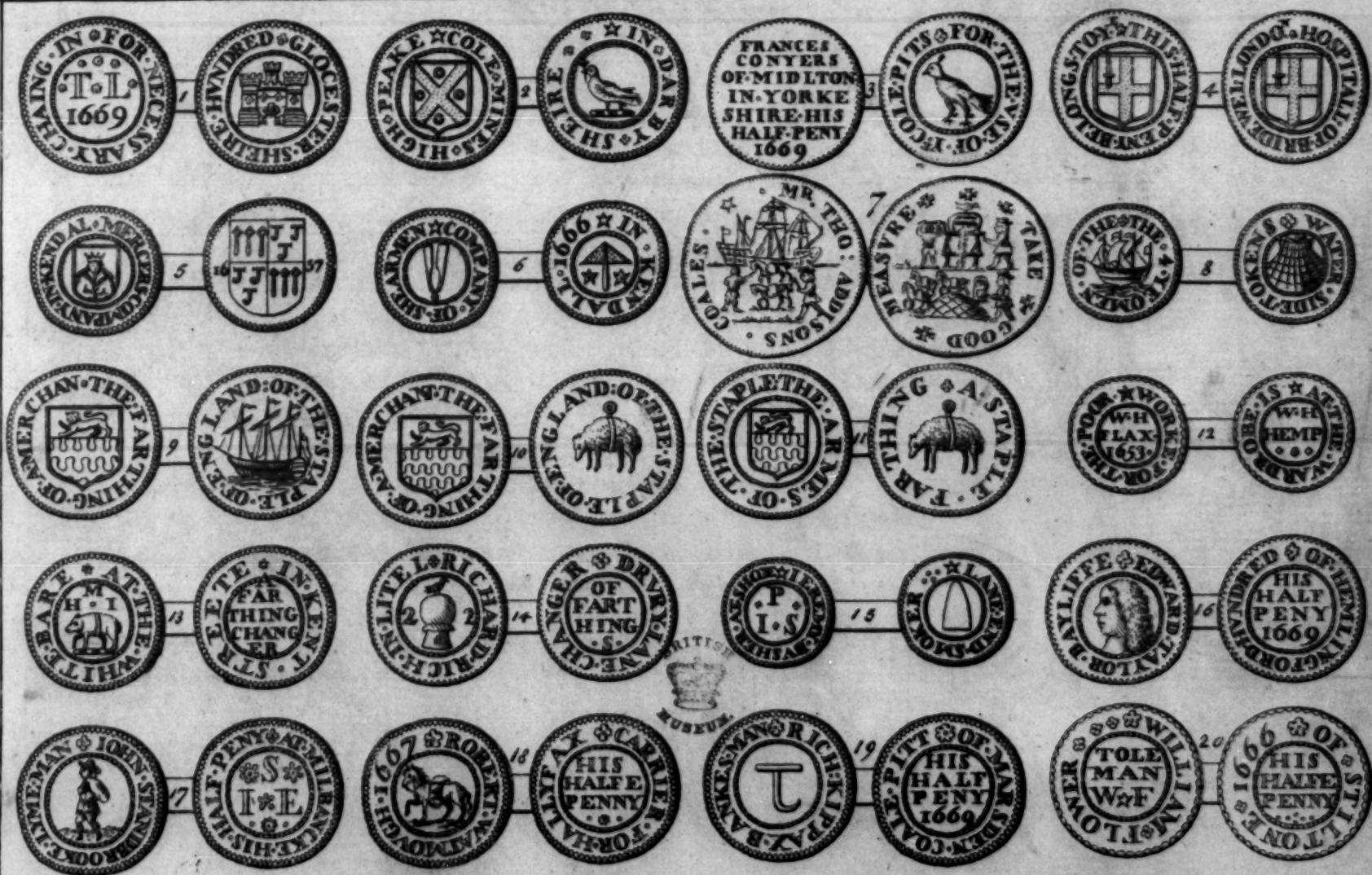
Town Pieces.

3

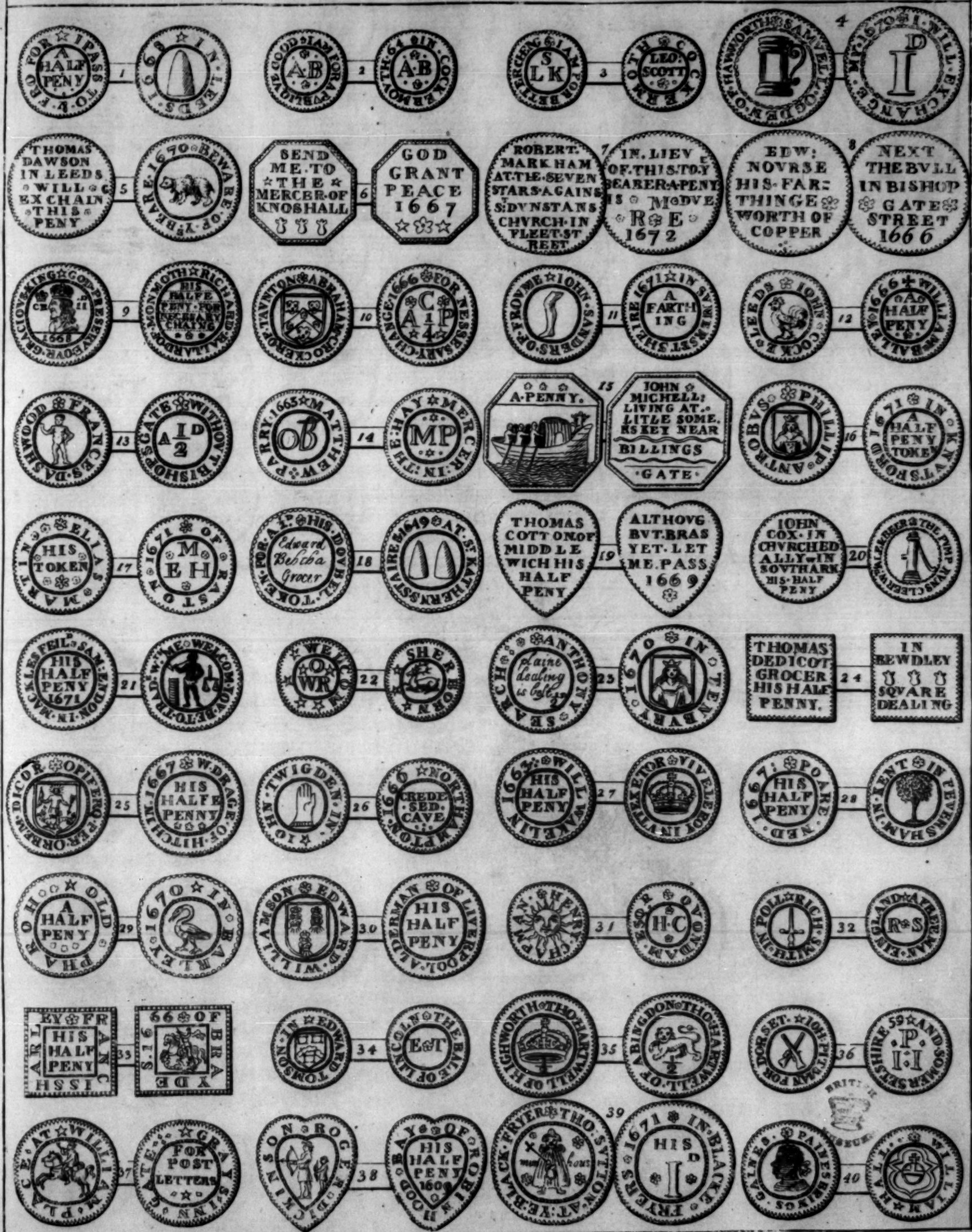


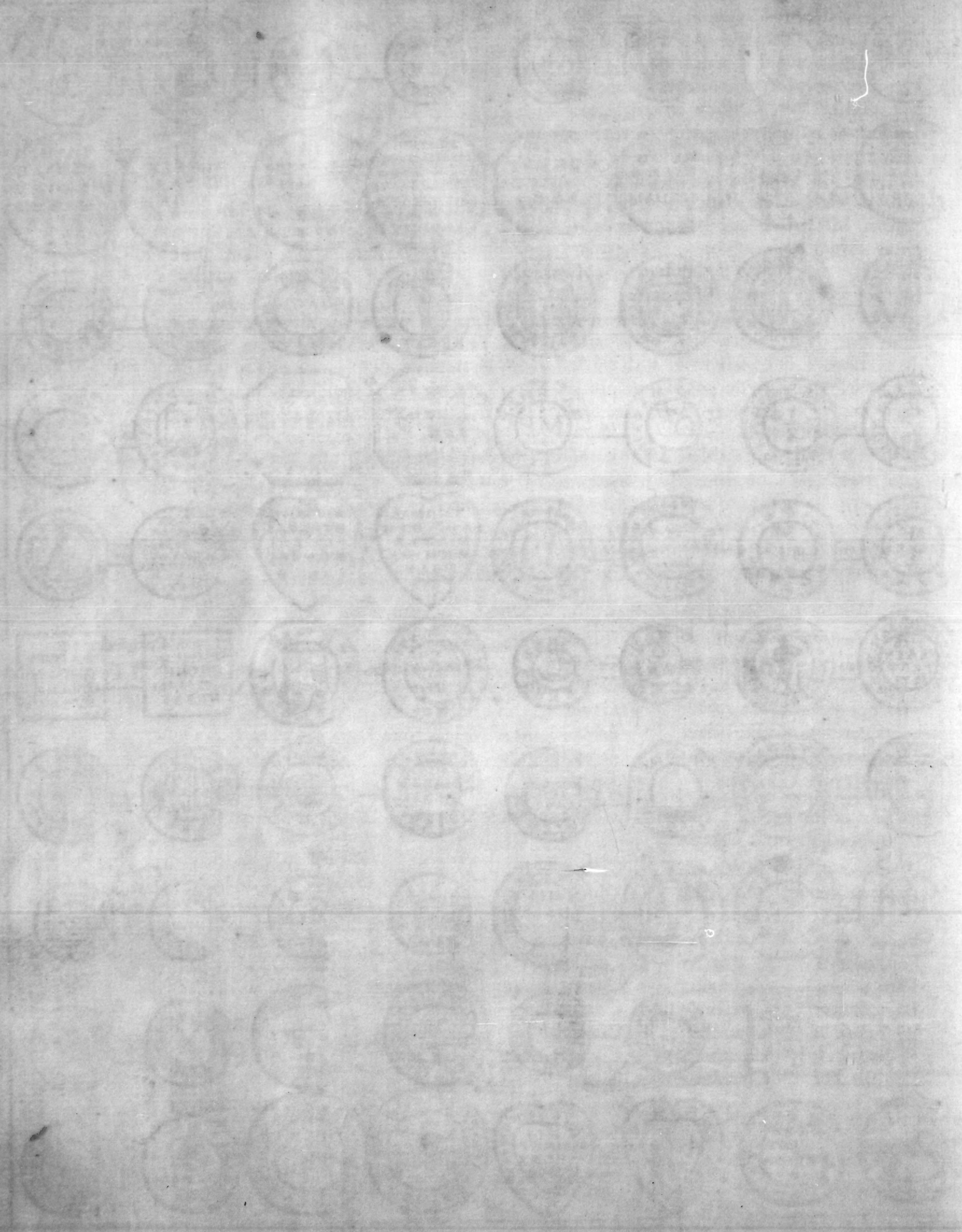
Tradefmen.

4



5





The Tokens struck by private tradesmen and shopkeepers were either farthings, halfpennies or pennies, but not near so many of the last as the two first sorts.

The farthings have for their type generally, on one side, the tradesman's sign, and on the other, the initial letters of their christian and surnames; and on many is added a third for that of their wives; some, instead thereof, have the date of the year; others their trade, or the name of the place where they live; others again, have initial letters on both sides, and some, tho' very few, have their names at length. Several of the farthings have inscribed round them, only their sign and place of abode, viz. at the D. and Dunstan's, within Temple-bar—at the cole-house, in Barking;—the tallow chandler in Smithfield;—the willow tree, Cloak-lane;—at the corner house in little Queen-street;—the bell tavern, in Distaff-lane;—the gun without Aldgate, &c. But in general they have their names also on them. There are very few which have their value, that is, HIS or HER FARTHING, on them; whereas there are as few of the halfpennies or pennies without it.

The halfpence have usually, like the farthings, on one side, the tradesman's sign, but on the other side, HIS or HER HALFPENNY. Some of them, however, have instead thereof, either the initial letters as before, or the date of the year, their trade, or the name of the place, or the town, and sometimes their names at length; and some few of them have both their sides filled with an inscription only.

The legend round them is the name of the person, and that of the place of his residence, and sometimes their trade, also the value, where it is not in the area.

There are great numbers, both of farthings and halfpence, which have the grocer's arms on them, sometimes instead of their sign, and often when that is on the piece also; many others, again, have a sugar loaf; and many tallow-chandlers have a man at work, dipping of candies, on theirs.

We have observed the arms of the following companies on these pieces.

Apothecaries	Butchers	Fishmongers	Mercers	Smiths	Companies arms.
Armourers	Carpenters	Girdlers	Merchant Tay-	Stationers	
Bakers	Clothworkers	Goldsmiths	lors	Tallow chand-	
Barber-Sur-	Coopers	Grocers	Pewterers	lers	
geons	Distillers	Haberdashers	Plasterers	Vintners	
Brewers	Drapers	Ironmongers	Salters	Weavers	
Bricklayers	Dyers	Joyners	Skinners	Woolpackers	

The following list contains, also, the trades and professions we have found mentioned in these tokens.

Apothecary	Bookbinder	Chirurgion	Distiller	Goldsmith	Trades mentioned on these pieces.
Artizan Skinner	Bookfeller	Clockmaker	Draper	Grocer	
Baker	Brewer	Clothier	Dyer	Gunner	
Barber	Bricklayer	Clothman	Farthing-	Haberdasher	
Bankesman	Broker	Coalman	changer	Haberdasher of	
Bailiff	Capmaker	Comfit maker	Fishmonger	small wares	
Bayse-maker	Carrier	Confectioner	Gardener	Hatter	
Beare brewer	Chandler	Cook	Girdler	Hofier	
Bellman	Chapman	Cornchandler	Glassman	Inn-keeper	
Bodifmaker	Cheesemonger	Cutler	Glover	Joyner	
				Ironmonger	

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Ironmonger	Mealman	Poulterer	Stationer	Vintner
Lether-cutter	Merchant	Rugmaker	Sutler	Vitler
Lether-seller	Mariner	Sadler	Tallow chand-	Upholsterer
Limeman	Millener	Salter	ler	Watchmaker
Linnen draper	Miller	Silkman	Tapster	Weaver
Linnen weaver	Oylman	Silkweaver	Taylor	Wine cooper
Locksmith	Pewterer	Shoomaker	Tobacconist	Woolen draper
Marshal	Pinner	Smoker	Trunkmaker	Woollman
Malster	Postmaster	Starchmaker	Trussmaker	Woodmonger

The surnames contained in the following list are all that have come under our notice, but we are very sensible what great additions may be made to it.

Abbits	Allsop	Attwood	Barnard	Becke	Blakett
Abbot	Alstor	Avery	Barnes	Beckford	Blackden
Able	Alstrop	Aungier	Barnwell	Becket	Blackmore
Ablet	Ambler	Austin	Baradell	Beckwith	Blackwell
Abraham	America	Axtell	Barrett	Beddingfield	Blagrawe
Ackley	Ames	Aylett	Barriff	Bedford	Blake
Acton	Amond	Ayliffe	Barron	Bedoe	Blanchard
Adams	Amps	Aylley	Barrowes	Bedoes	Bland
Adamsend	Anderton	Aynsworth	Barlow	Beech	Blanden
Adamson	Andrews	Aylward	Barstow	Beere	Blatchford
Adcocke	Annis	Aylwin	Bartholemew	Behtha	Blofeld
Adderley	Annison	Backer	Barwell	Belcher	Blomer
Adfe	Annker	Backery	Barwick	Bele	Blooner
Adkines	Ansley	Backler	Basset	Bell	Blundell
Adlington	Anslow	Bacon	Batch	Benett	Blyth
Adson	Ansty	Bedget	Bate	Benington	Boad
Aeris	Antrobus	Badcock	Baten	Benh	Bodicote
Albert	Applebee	Bagg	Bates	Bennet	Bodycott
Alchorne	Apthorpe	Baggot	Bateman	Benson	Bodington
Alchurche	Archer	Baggs	Batsford	Bentham	Boddington
Alcocke	Ardley	Bailey	Batson	Berriffe	Boheyn
Alder	Armistead	Bailsford	Bavet	Berry	Bold
Alderson	Arnold	Baker	Baxter	Bethel	Bolton
Aldread	Ashby	Bakewell	Baylef	Betes	Bond
Aldridge	Ash	Balet	Bales	Betts	Bono
Alexander	Ashfield	Ball	Bayne	Beverly	Bonyfield
Aleyne	Ashmead	Ballard	Bayneham	Bigg	Bonner
Alezander	Aske	Balley	Baythorne	Biggs	Bonnick
Alford	Askew	Banat	Bazell	Billing	Bonney
Algar	Askugh	Bandy	Beadingfield	Billinges	Boone
Allanfon	Aspray	Banick	Beale	Birch	Boosey
Alldrige	Astrup	Bannister	Beales	Bird	Booth
Allembriage	Athy	Bancraft	Bearde	Birkbeck	Boram
Allen	Atkines	Banes	Bearne	Birkby	Bostock
Allerey	Athwood	Barewhit	Beaumond	Bishop	Boswell
Allison	Atkinson	Barker	Beaumont	Bissel	Bothell
Allmond	Atton	Barkett	Beawell	Bissi	Boughton
Allott	Attow	Barlow	Becham	Blachford	Boulter
					Boulton

Boulton	Broome	Cab	Cheves	Coltman	Creever
Boulden	Brotherst	Cadd	Cheney	Combes	Crewes
Boulderoe	Brothers	Cadman	Cheston	Condley	Crichelowe
Bound	Browne	Cadmer	Chester	Complyn	Crispe
Bourne	Bryan	Cagworth	Cherry	Comynt	Crocker
Bowdler	Brydon	Calloway	Chericholme	Connington	Cromus
Bowe	Bucher	Calvert	Cheval	Conry	Crosland
Bowell	Buckeuk	Cam	Chick	Conway	Crosbie
Bowker	Budd	Camfield	Chidley	Constable	Cross
Bowtell	Bugg	Cammooh	Child	Cony	Crouch
Boyce	Buggin	Campe	Chittenden	Conyers	Crowe
Boyes	Buicher	Campion	Chitty	Cooke	Crown
Bradbury	Bulmer	Cane	Christopher	Cooper	Cryer
Braine	Bull	Canner	Church	Cope	Cully
Bramble	Bumstead	Cannon	Churchell	Corbett	Cullyer
Brand	Burche	Capon	Churchey	Cordall	Cupp
Brands	Burcombe	Cardon	Clarke	Cordey	Cupdell
Brassier	Burfey	Carforth	Clayton	Corfie	Cundell
Bratherick	Burgas	Carnatt	Cleare	Corfield	Curle
Bray	Burges	Carr	Cleaver	Corie	Curtis
Brayne	Burgis	Cart	Clement	Corney	Cutterbank
Bright	Burle	Carter	Cler	Cornish	Cutler
Bremredge	Burly	Carvell	Clery	Cornwill	Cutt
Brenn	Burnham	Cary	Clifford	Coshey	Dagnall
Brent	Burner	Castle	Clifton	Coston	Dale
Brewer	Burrel	Castleman	Clithero	Cotton	Dalling
Brian	Burredge	Cater	Clough	Covallin	Dance
Briant	Burroughs	Catt	Coates	Coudry	Daniel
Bribrist	Burrowes	Catten	Coarson	Coverdale	Danfie
Bricdell	Burru	Cauldry	Cobb	Coulbell	Darker
Brich	Bursted	Cauterey	Cobbet	Cowpland	Darkin
Brides	Burston	Cawdron	Cobham	Cowley	Darrant
Bridgell	Burston	Chambers	Cock	Cox	Darrell
Bridgeman	Bursted	Champe	Cockes	Coxall	Dashwood
Bridgman	Burten	Chance	Cockee	Coxon	Davie
Bridges	Burby	Chandler	Cockell	Coyde	Davies
Bridgs	Burh	Chanler	Codington	Crabby	Davidg
Briggs	Burhel	Chaplyn	Coddington	Crafts	Davis
Bright	Burhop	Chapman	Coke	Cran	Daws
Brisenden	Bustard	Charwell	Coker	Cranfield	Dawson
Broad	Buttall	Chaton	Coldewell	Cranbrook	Day
Brock	Butter	Chayton	Cole	Cranmidge	Deale
Brockden	Butterfeild	Chaytor	Coleman	Crannts	Deare
Brockert	Buttrey	Cheapman	Coles	Crapp	Dearmen
Bromfield	Butts	Chebley	Collet	Craven	Deben
Bromhall	Byard	Cheestham	Collins	Crawley	Debur
Bromles	Byat	Cheesman	Collins	Craycroft	Debnam
Bronson	Bybee	Chester	Collis	Cresswell	Deighton
Brookes	Bye	Cheever	Collison	Creed	Delamaine
					Deluke

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Deluke	Edgell	Fasson	Freke	Gold	Grundy
Demonci	Edmonds	Faulkingham	French	Goldfinch	Gryer
Dennis	Edmun	Falkoner	Friey	Golightly	Guilbert
Dent	Edwards	Feild	Frolock	Goldston	Gunthorpe
Derin	Eedes	Feilder	Frost	Goldsmith	Gurden
Devenish	Eeles	Feillder	Fuller	Good	Gurdon
Deveral	Elderfeld	Felkingham	Fullthorp	Goodacre	Gutch
Deverrel	Eldridge	Fellowes	Fullwood	Goodare	Gutteridge
Dewat	Ellfry	Fellsted	Furrill	Goode	Guy
Dew	Elie	Fellwell	Furzer	Goodeve	Guyon
Dewes	Elliot	Fenford	Gagworth	Goodmay	Hackluyt
Dickens	Ellis	Fereby	Gale	Goodwyn	Hackny
Dickinson	Ellwood	Ferebee	Galloway	Goosey	Hadley
Dichfield	Elm	Ferris	Gamblyn	Gorge	Hadye
Dill	Elmes	Fidge	Gardener	Gorham	Hackton
Dimarsh	Elvis	Fidoe	Gardiner	Gorsuch	Hagley
Dimbleby	Ely	Field	Gardner	Gofs	Hailme
Dinn	Emett	Filbee	Garforth	Gossley	Haisted
Diplak	Emperor	Finall	Garthwaite	Gosling	Haiten
Diston	Endon	Finch	Garnan	Gott	Hale
Dix	Enfield	Fish	Garnatt	Gothridge	Halford
Dixon	Engelfield	Fisher	Gasley	Goulgag	Haley
Dixson	Englefield	Fichat	Gastquon	Gould	Hall
Dobson	English	Fitchet	Gaunt	Goulding	Hallet
Doe	Ering	Flatman	Gaylard	Gouldley	Hallsey
Dolle	Erwin	Fletcher	Gaynes	Gramphorn	Hammerton
Dolliffe	Etherige	Flint	Gent	Grandy	Hamper
Doman	Evanes	Flower	Gerfed	Granger	Hancock
Donne	Eve	Flumer	Gibben	Grape	Hand
Doughty	Everard	Fockard	Gibbons	Graft	Hannam
Dowding	Everel	Folkard	Gibbs	Graves	Hannell
Dowley	Evesham	Fooke	Gifford	Grayson	Hanson
Dowlings	Ewing	Foorde	Gilbart	Greathead	Harding
Downs	Exley	Forcet	Giles	Greedier	Hardy
Downing	Exton	Forder	Gillat	Green	Hardmeat
Draper	Eyre	Forfeit	Gilman	Greendune	Hardwicke
Dring	Faerley	Foreman	Gimbart	Greenewood	Harford
Drury	Fagg	Foffet	Ginn	Greenedow	Harrinton
Dry	Faircloth	Foffey	Glanfield	Greveson	Harley
Duncombe	Faldo	Foffon	Gladman	Gregory	Harman
Dune	Fallowfield	Foster	Glover	Grenway	Harper
Duory	Farbecke	Foulsum	Godbee	Grene	Harrice
Durell	Farley	Fountain	Goddard	Grible	Harrindine
Dutton	Farmer	Fowler	Goderey	Grice	Harrington
Dyer	Farnehill	Fox	Godfray	Griffith	Harris
Eagleston	Farrand	Francis	Godleman	Grimes	Harrison
Easton	Farre	Franklyn	Godsel	Groome	Harrold
Eaton	Farrier	Fray	Godwin	Groster	Hart
Ede	Farshal	Freeman	Godwyn	Growfe	Hartley
					Hartenup

Hartenup	Hoard	Hunfdon	Jollie	Knibb	Lichford
Harvell	Hobbs	Hunt	Jonas	Knighton	Liderdall
Harvey	Hobson	Hunter	Jones	Knight	Liford
Harvie	Hodd	Hurdman	Jordan	Knights	Lightmaker
Harviling	Hodges	Hurst	Joyce	Knights	Lightwood
Haruyn	Hodgkin	Hutcherfon	Joydell	bridge	Limber
Harwick	Hodgfon	Hutchins	Ireland	Labram	Lintott
Harwood	Hogben	Hutchinson	Isaac	Lacke	Lione
Hafard	Hoggard	Hutheson	Isard	Ladbrook	Lisle
Hafell	Holbrough	Huthinson	Ivard	Laight	Litchfield
Halleden	Holland	Hutten	Jues	Laithwait	Lithford
Hatley	Hollaway	Hutton	Iveson	Lambe	Livinge
Hatton	Holloway	Hyde	Juffrum	Lambert	Locke
Haufon	Holmes	Jackson	Juninge	Lamkin	Lodge
Hauton	Homes	Jacob	Juson	Lamplugh	Looger
Hawke	Homelby	Jacobs	Justice	Lane	Love
Hawrmood	Honit	Jaes	Juxon	Langdon	Lorie
Haydcocke	Hohner	James	Izard	Langham	Lord
Hayes	Hopfeld	Jaques	Kam	Langley	Lovinge
Hayne	Hopkins	Jarman	Keate	Langthorne	Lovell
Headach	Hopton	Jarvis	Keatchere	Langthoral	Lucas
Healey	Hook	Ibanes	Keen	Lanaftone	Ludington
Hearn	Hooker	Iberec	Kellet	Langrifi	Ludwell
Heater	Hookham	Ibbeitfon	Kemble	Lankford	Luffe
Heath	Hooper	Ibbot	Kemp	Lardner	Lumbard
Hebb	Hoopes	Ibbotfon	Kempeton	Laret	Lumpkin
Heckes	Horler	Jebb	Kenn	Lark	Lusher
Heffield	Horne	Jeenes	Kensie	Latch	Lye
Hellow	Horton	Jefferies	Kent	Lawson	Lule
Henley	Horwood	Jefferson	Keribb	Lax	Lyon
Herbert	Hovdgben	Jeffry	Kerop	Leadbeatter	Lyng
Herring	Houlcroft	Jeffes	Kettlewell	Leader	Lyne
Hewes	Houting	Jemmet	Kichener	Leager	Macham
Hey	Howes	Jenings	Kichley	Leames	Mackrish
Heynes	Howgrave	Jennens	Kider	Lee	Mackeris
Heyward	Howfon	Jenkinson	Kightley	Leddle	Mackers
Hibberdine	Hoyles	Jenman	Kilderbee	Leech	Macks
Hickman	Hubbard	Jerman	Kindon	Leeds	Madell
Hide	Hubbart	Jerwell	King	Leefe	Madocks
Higgs	Hubbold	Jewell	Kinge	Legg	Malhis
Hill	Huckerson	Ilife	Kinger	Leightly	Malls
Hind	Huff	Inner	Kingsford	Leit	Malvos
Hinde	Huffatt	Inns	Kingdon	Lem	Man
Hinckes	Hugh	Ingleby	Kingtun	Lemon	Markendale
Hinckly	Hughes	Ingram	Kirton	Lekeux	Manklins
Hird	Hulett	Ingram	Kitchin	Leonard	Mander
Hiscock	Hull	Johns	Kite	Lefcaillet	Maning
Hoad	Humphers	Johnfell	Knapp	Lewis	Manninge
Hoare	Humfre	Johnson	Kneesbane	Ley	Manley
			G		Manyringe

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Manyringe	Mewes	Muscut	Ormes	Patey	Pingston
Manfuar	Meyrick	Mynn	Orpin	Paton	Pinkney
Mansfield	Mibouch	Mynshal	Orter	Patten	Pinnell
Manfer	Michel	Nailer	Orton	Paulin	Pinnisney
Maples	Michill	Naish	Orum	Payton	Pitman
March	Mickell	Nash	Orwell	Peachey	Pittock
Marchant	Midleditch	Nayler	Osborne	Peacock	Pittway
Marefield	Midlaton	Naylor	Osborne	Peale	Platt
Marke	Midleborah	Neau	Osgooby	Peare	Platten
Marken	Midwinter	Nelme	Osman	Pearce	Plimton
Markendale	Mierdoch	Nevell	Ottley	Pearson	Plomer
Markham	Milbanck	Neur	Overing	Peeke	Plumer
Marlow	Miles	Newbery	Overond	Peele	Pochin
Marsfield	Mileson	Newman	Owarne	Peirce	Pocock
Marshall	Millgate	Newlove	Oxnam	Peile	Poley
Marston	Millard	Newld	Oxon	Peisley	Polham
Marsh	Miller	Nickls	Oyle	Pelly	Poole
Marriot	Milliard	Nicholas	Owen	Pemberton	Poore
Martin	Millington	Nicholls	Owley	Pemble	Ponder
Martyn	Mills	Nicholson	Pace	Penden	Pont
Marvell	Milner	Nightingale	Packman	Pengstone	Port
Mascall	Minifie	Nunn	Page	Penford	Pore
Maslin	Minshew	Noble	Paice	Pennoc	Porter
Masmore	Minty	Noldred	Paige	Pennington	Potter
Mason	Moare	Norborne	Paine	Penny	Power
Maffone	Modell	Noris	Painter	Perce	Powning
Masteres	Molby	Normanile	Pallant	Percy	Prai
Masters	Molldy	Norman	Palmer	Perfet	Pratt
Masterfon	Monuet	Northover	Papworth	Perkins	Prence
Mathew	Moody	Norwood	Parat	Persnell	Preston
Mathorpe	Moorer	Nourse	Pares	Persmore	Pricke
Mathus	Moore	Nowell	Parfit	Perrett	Prince
Mawbs	Moortier	Nuce	Park	Perris	Princet
May	More	Nurish	Parker	Perry	Prifs
Maycocke	Morgan	Nutby	Parkes	Perfor	Prittell
Mayer	Morley	Nutt	Parkinson	Pestle	Prockter
Mayes	Morrell	Nuttall	Parkman	Peterfon	Proper
Mayne	Morse	Nuttett	Parmenter	Pettitt	Proffer
Mayu	Morrays	Nutton	Parnell	Petty	Pruce
Mead	Mortimer	Oborne	Parrot	Peyton	Puceridge
Meale	Moselye	Oaker	Parson	Phillipes	Puckeridge
Meales	Moslye	Odden	Parry	Phillips	Pudeford
Meafeley	Mofs	Ofum	Parteshall	Phithy	Purcell
Meekes	Mossye	Ogdey	Partington	Pidgeon	Purdue
Meggs	Moulton	Oke	Partrick	Pierfon	Purratt
Mehew	Mountaine	Okes	Paskall	Pile	Purfell
Merill	Mumford	Ogle	Paske	Pilman	Putnam
Messinger	Munn	Ollive	Pashley	Pineck	Quaterman
Metcalfe	Murdok	Ores	Patmer	Pinden	Quelch
					Quingbrow

Quingbrow	Riddal	Rufhell	Sewell	Soresbie	Studly
Rabie	Riddefdale	Ruffell	Seymor	Sole	Stutbery
Radcliffe	Ridelsdale	Rutt	Shakespeer	Solley	Stutly
Rachell	Rider	Ryland	Sharp	Somes	Sudbury
Radford	Ridge	Rymer	Shaller	Somner	Sugden
Ragg	Ridley	Rythe	Shaw	Souch	Sugder
Railton	Ridout	Sae	Shebbear	Southern	Summer
Rallin	Ridfon	Salmon	Sheene	Sowle	Sury
Rammage	Righton	Salterfwake	Sheldon	Sowerby	Sutton
Rance	Ringer	Salter	Shengold	Speere	Swallow
Randall	Rixon	Sam	Sherley	Spencer	Swan
Randell	Roafe	Samethurst	Sherward	Springe	Sweet
Randolph	Roberts	Sammon	Shiers	Spry	Swetnam
Rands	Robertson	Samson	Shiver	Squier	Swift
Ranger	Robins	Samway	Shipton	Stanyard	Swinerton
Rafine	Robinson	Samworth	Short	Stamforth	Swinton
Rafin	Robottom	Sandders	Shortner	Stamp	Symonds
Rastell	Robotham	Sanders	Shrawley	Stanard	Sylvester
Ravens	Rocke	Sanderson	Shropshire	Standbrooke	Tabor
Ray	Rodd	Sandes	Shrouch	Stanhope	Taler
Raylton	Roe	Sapp	Sibley	Stanton	Tallbot
Rayner	Rogerman	Sapcot	Sidey	Stansby	Tampfell
Rayment	Rogers	Sare	Sidnor	Starkey	Tamptor
Rayfin	Rolfe	Sargent	Sikes	Statham	Tanner
Read	Rollingfon	Sarjent	Silke	Stationer	Tart
Reader	Rolph	Sarten	Silvester	Stayner	Tast
Redman	Rolston	Satchell	Simons	Stearne	Tate
Redmayne	Rome	Savidge	Simpson	Stebbing	Taylcott
Reeca	Roome	Saul	Simfon	Stedman	Tayler
Reed	Roofey	Saxbee	Sindry	Steevens	Taylor
Reeve	Rope	Scaife	Skelfon	Steale	Taynton
Reeves	Roper	Scavinton	Skenge	Stell	Tayspell
Remnant	Rosendall	Scholes	Skedmore	Stevenson	Temple
Rennals	Roffendall	Scott	Skinner	Stevinson	Templeman
Renolds	Round	Scory	Slye	Stinton	Tench
Resby	Rouse	Seaborne	Smalaber	Stiver	Teper
Restall	Rowe	Seale	Small	Stolbart	Terrill
Reve	Rowell	Sealy	Smallshaw	Stockton	Terry
Reveil	Rowland	Searle	Smart	Stokeld	Tetberry
Reves	Rowlandfon	Seayre	Smeeth	Stokins	Tibbenham
Rewfe	Rowley	Seddon	Smethurst	Ston	Tidde
Reynolds	Royd	Seeley	Smith	Stone	Tillard
Rhodes	Ruddock	Seeling	Smithson	Stowe	Timberlake
Rice	Rudg	Selby	Snary	Stranger	Tindall
Rich	Rudge	Seldred	Snealton	Stringfellow	Tippets
Richards	Rudgeley	Sellam	Snell	Stringer	Tisberry
Richardfon	Rumham	Senior	Snelling	Street	Tiddalle
Richefon	Runham	Sevin	Snowden	Stubbs	Tiwill
Richmond	Ruse	Seward	Sorell	Stud	Tizard
					Thacker

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Thacker	Trotter	Wafford	Watmough	Whiternam	Winte
Tharle	Troughton	Waggoner	Wats	Whitman	Wife
Tharpe	Trowan	Waiter	Watters	Whittaker	Witchell
Thomlinson	Trowell	Wake	Watts	Whittingham	Witherlin
Thomas	Trubshaw	Wakelin	Waud	Whittman	Withers
Thomson	Tuchin	Waker	Waye	Whitton	Wood
Thonton	Tucker	Walden	Weale	Whitty	Woodgreen
Thorne	Tuer	Waldron	Wearg	Wickenden	Woodman
Thornback	Tuil	Walford	Web	Wickings	Woodroose
Thornum	Tunard	Walker	Webb	Wickins	Woodward
Thornton	Tunstable	Wallcher	Weber	Widdope	Woolman
Thorpe	Tunstale	Waller	Weedin	Widmere	Woore
Thring	Turbery	Waller	Weedon	Wighton	Woorenum
Throwley	Turges	Wallis	Weeks	Wike	Wolball
Thurman	Turkinton	Wallton	Weker	Wilberfoss	Wolkrich
Todd	Turnagain	Wand	Welch	Wilock	Wollaston
Token	Turney	Wandrick	Welchman	Wilcocks	Wolterton
Tomfrail	Turll	Waple	Welde	Wilder	Worale
Tompkins	Turrill	Waples	Wells	Wildham	Worrall
Tompson	Turtly	Ward	Wern	Wildinge	Worth
Toms	Tutheld	Warff	West	Willmer	Worwood
Tongue	Tuthill	Warington	Westerman	Wildman	Wraighte
Toomer	Twigden	Waringe	Weston	Wilking	Wriggles-
Toplady	Twistleton	Warke	Wethered	Wilkins	worth
Touthaker	Tyzard	Warmall	Wethrel	Wilkinson	Wright
Touchin	Valer	Warmer	Wetson	Willet	Yansborough
Towle	Valle	Warner	Whaght	Williams	Yardley
Toy	Vaeton	Warren	Whale	Williamson	Yarford
Tracey	Vickry	Warwell	Whedda	Willmer	Yarnold
Tracy	Vincent	Washbourne	Wheeler	Willmatt	Yate
Travers	Vivers	Wasse	Wheston	Wilmot	Yatts
Treagle	Vol	Wastal	Whifton	Wills	Yeats
Tredway	Voll	Waterfall	Whitcombe	Willson	Yeelds
Trenes	Underwood	Waterman	Whitchurche	Willy	Yould
Trevet	Ungle	Watere	White	Winbery	Young
Trimmer	Unrin	Watford	Whitebread	Winechust	Younge
Triplet	Usher	Wathing	Wolrick	Winckell	Youngest
Tripp	Wade				

The following list contains the names of all those places we have found noted on these pieces, several of which have added to them the county in which they are situate; for where that is wanting, and there are several towns which bear the same name, it cannot be determined to which they belong, unless it is known where the pieces have been found.

Abby Milton	Acton in	Alborn	Alcester	Alfreton
Abergavenny	Hampshire	Alborn in	Aldbrough	Alisam
Abingdon	Ageiche	Wiltshire	Aleisbury	Alington
Acton	St. Albans	Alborough	Alford	Alfester
				Alton

Alton in Hamp-	Barnesley	Bishops Castle	Bridport	Cerne Abbis
shire	Barnet	Bishopston	Brinkley	Chard in Sumer.
Amerfam in	Barnstable	Bishop Storf	Brithelsome	Charing
Buckingham-	Barrow upon	Bishops Wallton	Broadwater in	Chanderton near
shire	Humber	Blackborne	Suffex	Manch
Amerford in	Barton	Blackmore in	Broadway	Charlton Kings
Kent	Barton in the	Effex	Brockley in	Chatam
Amphill	Clay	Blackwater	Shropshire	Chatepis in the
Andover in	Barton upon	Blakey	Bromsgrove	Isle of Ely
Hampshire	Humber	Bletfoe	Bromley in Kent	Cheddon near
Angmoring	Barton hundred	Blockley	Brookland	Taunton
Apleby	Glostershire	Bocking	Buckingham	Chelmesford
Appledore	Basingstoke	Bocking in	Budfdell	Chelsea
Apsum	Battersea	Effex	Bullingbrook	Cheltenham
Arlington	Battell	Bodmin	Bulwiter	Chesham
Arundele	Batley	Bolney	Bungay	Cheshunt in
Ashborne	Beadle	Borntwood in	Buntingford	Harfordshire
Ashburton	Beare Regis	Effex	Burford	Chester
Ashcote	Beaumaris	Borow Bridge	Burgh	Chesterfield
Ashford	Beckington	Boston	Burnham	Great Chester-
Ashford in Kent	Beckles	Boulton	Burntwood	ford
Ashley	Beckonsfield	Bourne	Burrow	Chicester
Ashwell	Beckensfeild in	Bourton on the	Burten on Trent	Chiddingford
Attarcliffe	Buckingham-	water	St Edmonds	Chillom in Kent
Axbridge	shire	Bow	Bury	Chinner
Axmister	Bedal	Bowerne	Cailham	Chippingham
Aynho upon the	Bedford	Bowldoake	Calne	Chipping Nor-
hill	Great Bedwin	Bowden	Cambridge	ton
Ayno on the hill	Belton	Boxford	Camdin	Chipping On-
Bacons Inn	Bemester	Brackley	Camelton	gar
Backwell	Bemister	Bradford	Canterbury	Chipen Sadbury
Bagshot	Bengworth	Bradnege	Canstby	Chiperfield
Baldock	Bentham	Bradstock	Great Carden	Chiswick
Bamton	Betley and Last-	Brailes	Carmarthen	Chorley
Bamton the	erley	Braintree in	Carleton	Christ Church
Bush	Beverley	Effex	Carlile	Churchey
Banbury	Biddenden in	Bramyard	Carline	Chulmley
Bangor Faur	Kent	Old Brandford	Cartesley	Church Stretton
Great Barford	Biddeford	Brandon	Carouse	Cirencester
Barkhampsted	Bigleswade	Branston	Castle Cary	Clack
Barkin	Biglesworth	Branton	Castil Henning-	Clapton in
Barkley	Billerkey in	Old Brentford	ham	Hackney
Barkway	Effex	Brentwood	Carresbie	Clifton
Barley	Bilrekey in	Breylas	Catworth	Clinton upon
Barnards Castle	Effex	Brill Buxes	Caxton and Elf-	Team
Barnes	Billingham	Bridgewater	worth	Clophill
Barnesley York-	Bisley	Bridlington	Cavendish	Cobham
shire	Bpp. Aukland	Bridgestock	Cawood	Cockermouth
		H		Coggeshall

A View of the COPPER COIN

Coggeshal in	Dedington	Ely	Godmanchester	The Haye
Essex	Dell	Eynsbury and	Gloucester	Heclest near
Colchester	Dennington	Poten	Gosport	Luems
Colebroke	Deptford in	Eppin	Goudhurst	Hedingham
Colehill	Kent	Epworth in the	Gragric in Ken-	Castle
Collingborne	Dertford in	Isle of Ax-	dal parish	Hedingham
Collingham	Kent	holme	Grantham	Castle Sidney
Comunhill	The Devises	Est Church in	Gravesend	Helpringham
Conway	Dinchurch	the Isle of	Great Grimby	Helston
Cophill	Doncaster	Shipway	Greenwich	Hemel Hemp-
Corfe Castle	Dorchester	Evercrick Sum-	Groton	sted
Cornwell	Dover	merfet	Hackney	Hempsted
Cosell	Downham Mar-	Evershot	Hadlich	Hendon
Cosham	ket in Norfolk	Evesham	Hallifax	Henley upon
Couldekester	Dranfield	Exeter	Hallsham in	Thames
Cowbridge	Draton in	Exon	Sussex	Hereford
Coxhal	Shropshire	Eye	Halongton	Herion
West Cowes Isle	Droitwich	Eyeovell	Leftshire	Heth
of Wight	Dudley in Wor-	Falkingham	Halsted in Essex	Highgate
Cranbrooke	cestershire	Falmouth	Halfworth	Higham Ferrers
Cratfield	Dunsden in Ox-	Faringham in	Halton	Highworth and
Crayden in Surry	ford	Kent	Hamerfsmith	Abingdon
Crayfield	Dunmow in	Farnham	Hampton Road	Hinckley
Creaditon	Essex	Farnham in	in Gloucester-	Hitchin
Crewkerne	Dunnington	Surrey	shire	Hiworth
Cricklade	Dunstabel	Felstead in Essex	Hamton Road	Hoddnit
Crofford	Dunwich	Fenny Stanton	Hamsted	Hodsdon
Crofte Castle	Durham	Fenny Stratford	Harborough	Holbee near
Cropready	Dursey	Feverham	Harleston	Leeds
Croscomb	Great Ealing	Feverham in	Harlow	Holbeck
Crowland	Eariff	Kent	Harlow in Essex	Holbidge
Culliton	Earith in Kent	Finstocke	Harmworth	Holmford
St. Cullum	Eastborne in	Framlingham	Harrow Hill	Holy Head
Cullumpton	Sussex	Framlington	Harrow on the	Holsworth
Daintry	Eastwick	Freshford	Hill	Hooke Norton
Dafie Hillock in	Great Eason	Froume	Hartlepool	Honiton
West Hough-	Eaton	Fulham	Hartwell	Horn Castle
ton	Ebifham	Gainsbrough	Haslingden	Hornchurch
Dalham	Edgham	Gallingham	Harty in the Isle	Horfam
Darby	Edgeworth	Gamlingay	of Shepey	Houldback
Darford in Kent	East Church	Gamlingham	Harwell Berks	Houldon
Darking	East Dereham	Garstang and	Harwich in	Hounslow
Darlington	East Grinstead	Preston	Essex	Huchenden
Dartmouth	Egam	Gateshead	Harley Row	Hull
Daventree	Egham	Gedington	Hatfield	Hungerford
Deadford	Elham	Gilford	Hatfield in	Husborne
Deal	Ellerton	Gisbrough	Yorksh.	Crawley
Lower Deal	Elltham	Glaston	Haverford West	Huthersfield
Debinham	Elsworth	Glastonbury	Hawworth	Hythe

Hythe

Hythe in Kent	Lamborne	Luton Bedford-	Michall Deane	Newcastle
Igham in Kent	Lambeth	shire	Micham	Newcastle under
Itham in Kent	Lancaster	Lutterworth	Middlewich	Lyne
Great Ilford	Langport	Lyme	Milbrook	Newington
Ilfley in Berk-	Laneham	Lymington	Mildenhall	Newington
shire	Lanroostpence	Lynn	Mildenhall in	Butts
Infield and	Lavenham	Lynn Regis	Suffolk	Newington
St. Ives	Lavington	Maborow	Mildershal	Green
Ingatstone	Llannidloes	Macclesfield	Mile End	New Malton
Ipswich	Llanvillinge	Madely in	Milfen	Newmarket
Illeworth	Launceston	Shropshire	Milton	Newport
Itmister	Lechlade	Malden	Milton Abbey	Newport Isle of
Ivingoe	Leeds	Malden in Essex	Milton near	Wight
Iver	Leckhampsted	Malmesbury	Gravesend	Newportpagnet
St. Ives	Ledbury	Malton	Mims	Newport pond
St. Ives county	Leicester	Malvedon	Minster in Kent	Newton Abot
of Huntington	Leitlife	Manchester	Molthy	Newton near
Kempson	Leitchfield	Mansfield	Moltby	Manchester
Kemsford	Leigh	Marazoon	Monmouth	Noneaton
Kendall	Lemster	March	Moorton in	Northall
Kenton in War-	Lenham	Margret in the	Hampshire	Northallerton
wicksh. par.	Leominster	Ile of Thanet	Moreclac	Northampton
Kerkham	Leonards	Margat in	Mortlacke	Northapp
Kettering	Stanley	Thanet	Morton	Northleach
Kidderminster	Lestithall	Marget in Kent	Morton Hen-	Norlege
Killham	Leverpool	Market Bos-	marsh	Northleigh
Kilmerfdon in	Lewisham	worth	South Moulton	Norwich
Somersetshire	Licham	Market Deep-	Moulsham	Great Norwood
Kilve	Lidd	ing	Mountogeu	Little Norwood
Kimbolton	Liddington in	Market Reason	Montferiel	Nottesberry
Kingston upon	Rutlandshire	Market Street	Mutcer in	Oakham
Hull	Lightcliff near	Great Marlow	Monmouth	Ockley
Kingston in	Hallifax	St. Mary Cray	Much Wenlock	Okeham in
Surrey	Limehouse	Marshfield	Muchbuddow	Rutland
Kingston	Lincoln	Mask in the Isle	Namptwich	Ockhamton
Kington	Linton	of Ely	Nayland	Ockingham
Kingswood	Liphant in	St. Maws	St. Neots	Olney
Kirby	Hampshire	Maydenhead	St. Neots in	Ormskirke
Kirby Kendal	Lipruck in Ham	Mayfield	Cornwall	Orpington in
Kirby Monefyde	Liscard	Maydston	St. Neots in	Kent
Kirkby Stephen	Liverpool	Maymudine	Huntington-	Ostenfield
in Westmor-	Longcutt	Meere	shire	Oswaltry
land	Longworth	Long Melford	Nettlebed	Ottley
Kirkland	Loughborough	Melkeham	Neunham in	Ottery St. Mary
Kirton upon	Louth	Mells	Glosterhier	Ovenden
Thames	Lowestoff	Melton in Kent	Newant	Oundle
Knaefborough	Ludbury	Melton Mow-	Newark	Outwell
Knutsford	Ludham	bray	Newbery	Outwell in
Laighton	Ludlow	Merham	Newborough	Norfolk
				Ouburn

A View of the COPPER COIN

Ouburn	Putney	Ryegate	South Moulton	Stroode in Kent
Oxford	Pyrton	Sadbery	South Petherton	Stroude
Painswick	Queen Hive in	Saddington	South Town	Sturrey in Kent
Pancridge	Kent	Saffron Walden	Southwell	Stysted in Kent
Parshore	Rachdale	Salop	Southwold	Sudberie
Parsons Green	Ragby	Saltaſh	Spackſtone	Sumerſham
Partington	Ramsbury	Samford in Eſſex	Spalding	Sumerſet
Pavenham	Ramſey	Sandwich	Springfield in	Sunning Town
Paynſwick	Ramſgate	Sapcott	Eſſex	Sutton
Pebmarſh in	Raſton	Sarum	Stafford	Kings Sutton
Eſſex	Reading	Sawtry	Stainland	Long Sutton
East Pelham	Redbury	Saxmundham	Stainland in	Swafham in
Pemſie	Red Rutt in	Scarborough	Yorkſhire	Norfolk
Penhurſt	Cornwall	Seaford	Stamford	Swainton Abbey
Penhurſt in	Retford	Sedbridge	Stamford Baron	Swanton
Kent	Retherhead in	Selby	Stanes	Swafey
Peterborough	Kent	Sevenoakes in	Staple Grove	Swindon
Petersfield	Richmond	Kent	Starton	Old Swinford
St. Peters Chal-	Richmond in	Shanſted	Steavenidge	Swinſhead
font	Surrey	Shaſton	Stebbing in	Tackley in Eſſex
St. Peters Shal-	Rickmanſworth	Shaſton in Dor-	Eſſex	Tame
ford	Ringwood	ſetſhire	Stepel Gladon	Tamworth
Petworth in	Ripley in Surrey	Shatford	Stewtley	Tarring
Suffex	Rippon	Sheffield	Steyning	Tatenham High
Pull Hely	Riſenden	Shenley	Stilton	Croſs
Pinner	Robin Hood Bay	Sheereborne	Stoake Norf.	Tatnam
Plaſtow	Rocheſter	Sherborne	Stobbart	Taunton
Pleſhey in Eſſex	Rochford	Shifnall	Stoberry	Taunton in
Plymouth	Rodwell	Shipſon	Stock	Somerſet
Pocklington	Romanſgate in	Shipſon upon	Stockport	Tedbury
Pontefract	Thanet	Stower	Stoke next Clare	Tenbury
Poole	Romanſgate in	Shipton Mallet	Stoke in Kent	Tenterden
Poole in Dorſet.	the Iſle of	Shrewſbury	Stoke by Nailon	Tenterden in
Poplar	Tennet	Shiver	Stoke Newing-	Kent
Portchmouth	Romford	Sibton	ton	Great Terring-
Potterspery	Roffe	Silferton in	Stoke in Pelham	ton
Potton in Mid-	Rotherham	Devonſhire	Stony Middel-	Tewksberry
dleſex	Rotherhithe	Sittingborne in	ton	Tewxbury in
Preſcott	Rowell	Kent	Stony Stratford	Gloceſtershire
Preſteigne	Rowhampton	Skipton	Stone upon Hull	Thame
Preſton	Rowley	Sleaſord	Stow Bridge	Thetford
Preſton and	Royſton	Slocombe	Stow	Thindon
Garſton	Rudgeley	Smerden in Kent	Stowry	Thirſke
Princes Riſbo-	Rudham	Soham	Stoxley	Thiſelworth
rough	Rugby	Somerton	Stowerbridge in	Thornborough
Puckridge	Rumſey in	South near Hull	Norfolk	Thorney Abbey
Pulburrough	Hampſhire	Southam	Stratford	Thorpe in Eſſex
Pulham market	Ruſden	Southampton	Stratford upon	Thrapſton
Purbick	Rye	Southminiſter	Avon	Tideſwall
				Tidſwell

Tidswell	Little Walsing-	Wedding in Kent	Great Wickham	Wolverhampton
Tinhead	ham	Wednesbury	Hie Wickham	Wooburne
Tiverton	North Walsham	Weecvor in Glo-	West Wickham	Woodbridge
Tolshon Dacey	Waltham Ab-	cestershire	Widesley	Woodchester in
Toucester	bey	Welden	Wigan	Glocef.
Tooting	Waltham Green	Wellington	Little Wilbram	Woodchurch in
Lower Tooting	Waltham Mag-	Wells	Wildin	Kent
Topsham in	ney	Welles in Nor-	Willstone in	Woodham
Coun. Devon	Waltone in	folk	Wiltsh.	Morton
Totness in	Surrey	Wendover	Willton	Woodhurst
Devon	Walton upon	Wenlock	Wilton in Wilt-	Woodstock
Towcester	Thames	Wesbury	sheere	Wooton Bassett
Tring	Little Walton	Wesbury in	Winborne	Wooton under
Trowbridge	Wansford	county Wilts	Winchcombe	Hedge
Truroe	Wantage	Westgate	Wincombe	Worcester
Tunbridge in	Wanting	West Ham	Windham	Workingham
Kent	Ware	West Mean	Windham in	Woxbridge
Turton	Warrington	Westminster	Norfolk	Wrexham
Tuxford	Warmister	Westerham in	North Wind-	Wrotham
Uckfield in	Warrington	Kent	ham	Wye
Suffex	Wardenton in	Wevenhoe	Windsor	Yalden in Kent
Uppingham in	the county of	Wexworth in	Little Windsor	Yatley
Rutland	Oxon	Suffolk	New Windsor	Yarme
Upton	North Washam	Weymouth in	Wingham in	Yarmouth
Uttoxeter	Waterman	Dorset	Kent	Great Yarmouth
Upwell	Watford	Weymouth Mel	Winslow	North Yar-
Uxbridge	Watleton	Regis	Winston	mouth
Wainflett	Watlington	Whitchurch	Winton	South Yarmouth
Wakefield	Watfall	Whitehaven	Wisbech	Yeavell
Walkham	Watton	Whitley	Witham	Yeovell
Wallingford	Waynford in	Whitney	Witham in	Yeovil in Sumer.
Wallow Green	Suffolk	Whittlesey	Effex	Yoghill
Walpole	Waymouth	Wickham	Wittney	Yoxal
Walsham le	Weatherbe	Wickham in	Wokingham	
Willows	Webley	Effex		

It is observable, that some towns stand in this list which are also among those which uttered a common farthing or halfpenny, but this was generally done either before or after those took place; however, it does not appear that this ever was the case at Bristol, as we never saw a single tradesman's token of that place.

In the fourth and fifth plates are engraved some of the most remarkable pieces which have come under our notice.

The first was struck FOR NECESSARY CHANGE IN GLOCESTERSHEIRE No. 1. HUNDRED, but we do not know who uttered this, or what officer T L was, pl. 4. except he was the baylife, for we find that the same year 1669, EDWARD TAYLOR BAYLIFFE OF HEMLINGFORD HUNDRED in Warwickshire did No. 16. make use of one, and has put his head upon it, being the only instance we have met with of this kind. We have next some for the use of coal mines, as HIGH PEAKE COLE MINES IN DARBYSHEIRE, with the coat and crest of No. 2.

No. 3
No. 7
No. 19

Shalcrosse of Shalcrosse in this county; another FOR THE USE OF THE COLE PITS of Middleton in Yorkshire; MR. THO. ADDISON'S COALS, TAKE GOOD MEASURE, * but we do not know where those pits lay; also Richard Kippax, banksmen of MARSDEN COAL PITT. Besides which we have seen of John Keynor, MERRY VALE PITS, and another of John Lamplugh, BROUGHTON COAL PITTS.

No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
No. 8

No. 9 10 11

Some hospitals and companies of tradesmen struck them; as, THIS HALFPENNY BELONGS TO THE HOSPITAL OF BRIDEWELL, LONDON; — MERCER'S COMPANY IN KENDAL; — COMPANY OF SHEREMEN IN KENDAL; — THE 4 YEOMEN OF THE WATERSIDE TOKENS; here are two different farthings of A MERCHANT OF THE STAPLE OF ENGLAND, on one side of each are the arms of that company, on the reverse of one of them is a ship, and on that of the other a fleece; a third sort is much in the taste of several town farthings, being inscribed A STAPLE FARTHING on one side, and THE ARMES OF THE STAPLE on the other, but we cannot determine whether it was for the use of the company; we are informed by No. 12 that AT THE WARDROBE IS WORK FOR THE POOR, — HEMP AND FLAX, 1653. but what place that was is uncertain, perhaps a seminary for industry of Mrs. Cromwell's.

No. 12

We think it can admit of little doubt that tradesmen and shopkeepers in the same town, agreed, in some manner, to take and circulate each others tokens; and for that purpose might have a particular box, with several partitions, called a parting box, † to keep them separate; and when full, make a rechange of them for silver, or probably for such of their own as were in those other persons hands. And in London and its environs, we find there were also persons who made a trade of it, to exchange tokens, as H. M. AT THE WHITE BEARE IN KENT STREET, A FARTHING CHANGER, and RICHARD RICH IN LITEL DRURY LANE, CHANGER OF FARTHING; but in what manner this business was carried on we cannot determine; neither can we tell what was the profession of JEREMY BUSHYER AT SHOOE LANE END, SMOKER; besides that of ROBERT WATMOUGH CARRIER FOR HALLYFAX; we have seen one of JOHN LOADMAN, RICHMOND CARRIER, but never any other TOLEMAN but ROBERT FLOWER OF STILTON.

No. 13
No. 14

No. 15
No. 18

No. 20
Pl. 5, No. 1
No. 2 3

The first piece in this plate declares for what purpose struck, I PASS TO AND FRO FOR A HALFPENNY IN LEEDS; the utility of the two next are also taken notice of, I AM FOR A PUBLICK GOOD IN COCKERMOUTH; and I AM FOR BETTER CHENG COCKERMOUTH; until we saw this last we were not certain whether the first was not a town piece, and AB put for the name of the magistrate.

No. 4
No. 5
No. 6
No. 7
No. 8

Every person that uttered these sort of pieces were obliged to rechange them for silver when required, that such was their intent we are informed by several of them, but in a different way, as by THOMAS OGDEN OF HAWWORTH, I WILL EXCHANGE MY I^d. — THOMAS DAWSON IN LEEDS WILL EXCHANGE THIS PENNY. ‡ — SEND ME TO THE MERCER OF KNOSS HALL — IN LIEU OF THIS TO THE BEARER A PENNY IS DUE; on the next there is EDWARD NOURSE, HIS FARTHING WORTH OF COPPER, and an honest farthingworth it was,

* This is made of lead, and we are not certain whether it is not rather of the ticket kind.

† See Mr. Pegge's Letter, in Gent. Mag. 1757, p. 498.

‡ Mr. Thoresby had the dye of the reverse of this piece with the Bear, given him by one of the family. Ducat. Leod. p. 492.

requiring

requiring no promise of repayment, and carrying its value along with it, and certainly would have been taken in any part of the kingdom without scruple.

The two following declare, they were FOR NECESSARY CHANGE; also No. 1. No. 9 10 pl. 4. and two more we have seen of the name of MOSSE OF STAFFORD, and HARRISON OF OXFORD. The only piece which has come under our notice with its value express'd fraction wise is No. 10, and only the next thus wrote A FAR-THING; those with his or her farthing we have already observed are not common, having only seen those of CROW OF WANDSWORTH, HAY OF THAMES DITTON, Hoart of Weckover, LUIS OF ABERGAVENNY, MADELL OF OXON, Rogers of Woodchester, SMITH AT CHEPING SUDBURY, and two others with the names of APLEBEE and YOUNGE JUNIOR. The manner of expressing the value A $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and Ob. (for Obolus) are seldom seen. No. 12 was struck by two No. 13 14 partners, John Cocke and William Balley. We have other partnerships, viz. No. 12 FOR JOHN BROOK AND WILLIAM COUDRY; also JOHN HARDY, EDWARD DALE, BOTH OF STAMFORD; JOHN MERE, EXON; DAVID HART, EXON; and RICHARD MATHEW AND JOHN POTTERIL OF OAKHAM: it is probable some of these persons only joined to strike a token between them, without being in partnership; and such appears to be that of JOHN ADDE OF ALBORNE, I CLARKE, BISHOPSTON.

The word Token is seldom met with upon these pieces, we find it but upon three town pieces, Burford, Oxford and Romsey; and here are three more; No. 16 17 A HALFPENNY TOKEN, TOKEN, and DOUBLE TOKEN FOR A $\frac{1}{2}$ d. besides 18 which we have seen double tokens of Baker of Canterbury, Pearce of Dover, Ungle of Brantre, an halfpenny token of Roys, near Newgate; and with those of Williams of Longcutt and Knight, in Aldersgate street, we should suspect that the token passed for a farthing (but we never saw a piece with farthing token on it) and the double token for a halfpenny.

Here are three poetical ones, viz. No. 19, 20 and 21.

Although but brais	The pump runs clear	Welcome you be
Yet let me pass.	With ale and beer.	To trade with me.

There is also a cast one, for a coffee house, with a turk's head, and round it
Morat the great men did me call,
Where'er I came I conquer'd all.

the inscription on No. 22 is the shortest we have met with, being, WELCOM—SHERBORNE; and we have been informed, that there is still in that town, the same white hart inn as this piece is supposed once to have belonged to.

We are informed by Anthony Search of Tenbury, that PLAINE DEALING IS No. 23 BEST, and Thomas Dedicot, grocer in Bewdley, recommends SQUARE DEAL- No. 24 ING on a square piece; and the same is done by Richard Ambler, Apothecary in Bishopscastle. No. 33, is very remarkable for its double square, formed by the No. 33 legend.

There are many pieces with different companies arms on them, but this is the No. 25 only one with the motto also; the CREDE SED CAVE on No. 26, and VIVE LE ROY IN UTTOXETER, are singular; as also POARE NED IN FEVERSHAM, and No. 28 29 OLD PHAROH IN BARLEY; who, no doubt, were well known in those places at that time. EDWARD WILLIAMSON it is probable was a draper, but he only No. 30 informs us he was ALDERMAN OF LIVERPOOL, and HENRY CHAPMAN only No. 31 QUONDAM ESQ; RICHARD SMITH IN POLL, (Poole) prides himself in being No. 32 FREEMAN OF ENGLAND; and probably on the parliament side, and had fought against

No. 34 against the king. Besides this piece of EDWARD TOMSON IN THE BAILE OF LINCOLN (which we suppose is some particular jurisdiction or priviledged place in that city) we have seen two others of the same place.

No. 35 We have already observed, two tradesmen's names on one piece, here is one piece, viz. of Thomas Hartwell, which serves for two places, HIWORTH and ABINGDON; we have seen likewise of this sort, one of ANDREW SELBY, OF ENSBURY AND POTEN; JOHN CODMEN, OF PRESTON AND GARSTANG; JOHN WILLIAMS, OF ST. IVES AND RAMSEY; THO. JOHNSTON, OF INFIELD AND ST. IVES; THOMAS RICH, IN BETTLEY AND LASTERLEY; WILL. KEMP, IN PUTNEY, OR AT PARSON'S GREEN; but we cannot think what was the business

No. 36 of JOHN PITMAN OF DORSET AND SOMERSETSHIRE, in two counties instead of towns. The Robin Hood and Little John on No. 28, alludes to the name of the place; we have seen several which regarded the name of the person, as on those of Samson, Hancock, Bolton, &c. we apprehend the last piece, No. 40, was certainly made at Nuremberg, it being of the same metal and thickness, and intirely in the same taste of those which come from the counter makers at that place, not only on the reverse but likewise the head-side, as may be seen by comparing it with No. 24, 30, of pl. 4, of those counters.

Weight. These tokens are generally of brass or copper, a leaden one being very rarely to be met with; the generality of the tradesmen's farthings may weigh about 13, 14, or 15 gr. each; and the halfpence about 26, 28, or 30 gr. and therefore on a medium struck at half a guinea per lb. wt. avoirdupoise: but the town pieces are from 14 gr. to 70. gr. and the farthings of some places as heavy as the halfpence of others.

SECTION IV.

Of the COPPER FARTHING and HALFPENCE from 1672 to the present Time, including those of TIN between 1684 and 1692.

BY what has been said in the three former sections, it appears that the royal farthing tokens were current from 1613 'till about 1646 or 1648, in which year those of private tradesmen and corporations began, which continued for 24 years, or until the year 1672.

Pattern farthings of
Cha. I.

No. 1

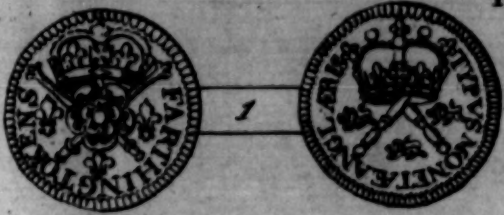
It is certain that during the first interval, there were pieces struck as patterns for a larger sized farthing, agreeing nearly with those which afterwards took place by authority; and we think the first of these may be put as far back as the year 1640, if not sooner; the type of which agrees very much with those of the royal tokens then current, having on one side the crown and scepters, with the addition of three lyons of England; and the other side has the crowned rose, with the addition of two scepters and three fleurs de lis; the legend on one side is FARTHING TOAKENS, and on the other TYPUS MONETA ANGL. ÆRIS, corresponding with the pattern shilling of Briots, dated 1638; and therefore, it is probable, came from the hands of the same artist.

Of the
Commonwealth.

Those struck during the time of the commonwealth are next in order; the four first of which have on one side, the English shield with the cross, and on the

PATTERN PIECES FOR FARTHING

6



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



** ISTA FAMA PER AETHERA VOLAT *



19



20



21



22



23



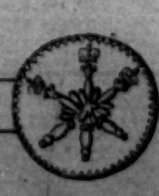
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BRITISH MUSEUM

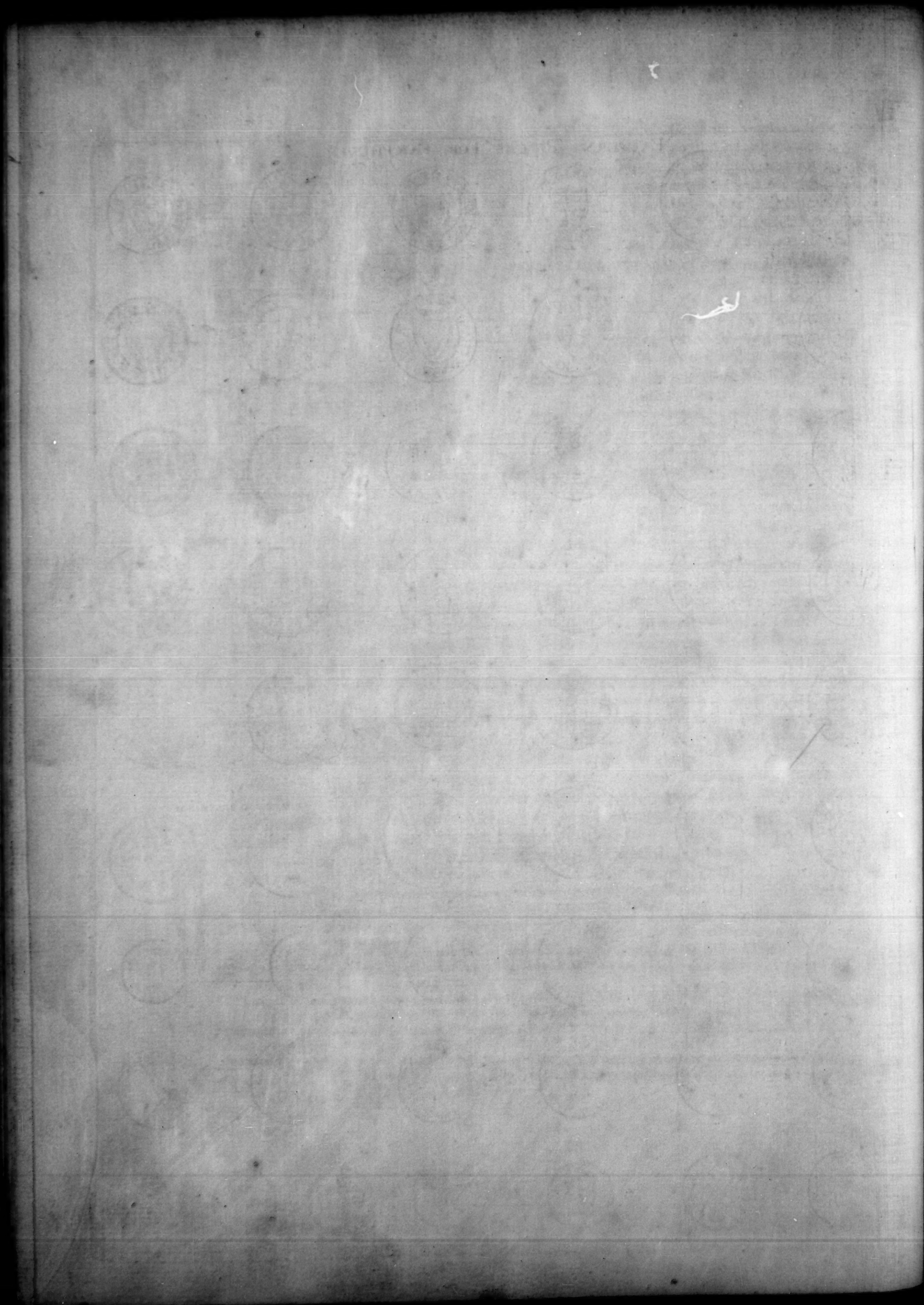


27



28





the reverse that of Ireland with the harp; the two last have also a wreath or garland over the shields, their inscriptions * declare the purport of their intended currency, either to facilitate small commutations, or to help the poor, viz.

FARTHING TOKENS OF ENGLAND—FOR NECESSARY CHANGE 1649, THE No. 2
FARTHING TOKENS FOR—THE RELEIF OF THE POORE, ENGLANDS FAR- No. 3
DING—FOR NECESSARY CHA. $\frac{1}{4}$ OUNCE OF FINE PEWTER—FOR NECESSA- No. 4
RY CHANGE. † The next, we apprehend, may have been struck from the dye No. 5
of the pattern sixpence of Ramage, with TRUTH AND PEACE. No. 6

On No. 7. appears a ship in full sail, representing the commonwealth, No. 7
inscribed AND GOD DIRECT OUR CORSE. The reverse has the three kingdoms
of England, Scotland and Ireland, represented by three pillars tyed together, †
and round them, THUS UNITED INVINCIBLE. a well chosen motto for those
distracted times, had it been properly attended to.

We come next to those of Oliver Cromwell, each of which have, on one Oliver
side, his head and titles, OLIVAR PRO. ENG. SC. IRL. the reverse of the first Cromwell.
of them has the three pillars exactly like the preceding one, and with the same No. 8, 9, 10.
inscription; the next has the same arms and shield as are on his silver money,
but is inscribed CONVENIENT CHANGE 1651.

If there is no mistake in this date, we should suspect the protectorship had
been long concerted before it was effected. The last of them round the same
reverse has CHARITIE AND CHANGE.

Among the pieces belonging to Charles II. the two first have the head of Charles II.
his father, inscribed SUCH GOD LOVES, a legend by no means suiting a piece
of money. One of the reverses is a crown'd rose between C. R. with the date
1660 at bottom, and round it TRUTH AND PEACE; therefore it is plain the
reverse was struck after the restoration; but whether intended for that head, we
cannot determine, and we see both the reverses together on No. 15. We find
the same reverse of a ship on No. 16, 18 and 19, but they have different le-
gends; that of No. 18 is NUMORUM FAMULUS, the same as was afterwards
used on the edge of the tin money; that of No. 19 is QUATUOR MARIA VIN-
DICO, and this was afterwards put round the Britannia on the pattern farthings
and halfpence struck in 1665, and the inscription round the head of the same
pieces was CAROLUS A CAROLO, the same as upon these three numbers, but
the types are different; the two last being a rose, thistle, harp, fleur de lis, crown'd
and formed into a cross (as the shields on his silver money) and on the other
a crown'd rose. There is a crown for the types of No. 20, 21 and 27, the
two first differently inscribed, the last without any; the reverse of the first is
four C's interlink'd, the second the royal oak, and the third two CC's
crown'd. There is a double CR crown'd on the obverse sides of No. 22, 23,
and 24; and on the next three is a double CC crown'd. The reverses of No.
23, 24 and 25 are cross scepters; on No 26 there are 3 scepters, and on
No. 28 a rose. The legends on the reverse of No. 20 and 22, and both
sides of No. 21, have an affinity to each other, as TERRAS CHARITAS
REVISIT, THE KING'S GRACE IS—THE POORES RELEIFE, and on the

* These patterns were certainly prior to the town pieces, and therefore those of them with parallel
inscriptions, it is very probable, were taken from these.

† We should almost suspect from the T K. and the different cross on this piece, that it might rather
belong to a private tradesman.

‡ There is an R under the pillars on this piece, as also on No. 15, and the same appears on the town
piece of Oxford, and that of Bristol, 1652, which we think were done by Rawlins.

Quatuor
Maria
Vindico.
Pattern
farthings.

last, round the figure of Charity with two children is, THE POORES RELIEFE.

The last pattern pieces were the QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO farthings; to which were also added, for the first time, halfpence also, and are sometimes called Lord Lucas's farthings; not because he was concerned as a projector in their coinage, but on account of a spirited speech † made by him in parliament. These were what had the preference to all the others, and the same as those coined by authority in 1672; only putting the word BRITANNIA round the reverse instead of QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO, to oblige the king of France; and taking the date 1665 from under the head, and placing it in the exergue on the reverse, where the word Britannia stood before. On one of the farthings, the king's head is adorned with a larger flowing head of hair than on the other; and there is one with this head, which is something broader than common, and which has the date 1676 under the head; but with what intent this could be struck we cannot think, as the currency of the other farthings had been established for four years: there is a little difference likewise on the reverse, as the spear of the Britannia but just touches the bottom of the letters in the legend; we have never seen this piece in any other metal than silver.

Metals in
which the
patterns are
struck.

The major part of the pattern pieces are usually met with in copper, as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19 and 24, pl. 6; and No. 1, 2 and 3, pl. 7. We have seen also, No. 15 in silver, and No. 13 never in any other metal; and the QUATUOR MARIA farthings are much commoner in this metal than in copper, but not the halfpence: No. 21, 26, 27 and 28 are a sort of mixed metal; and No. 5, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 25, are in pewter or tin.

Methods to
prevent
counterfeit-
ing.

As the price of the materials, and the expence of the workmanship in most of these pieces did not come up by far to the value, they were to be current for, and therefore great encouragement given to counterfeit them, from the profit to be made thereby; for this reason several methods were contrived to render this more difficult, and with this view, the last sort of the royal tokens were brased. Among these patterns there is a small sort of No. 4, which has the middle part brased and the outer circumference copper; there is a beautiful specimen of No. 3 in the British museum, having a small central circle of a silver colour, a second circle of copper, and the legendary circle of brased; and some of No. 1, p. 7, have a circle of brased through the copper.

Many of the farthings proposed to be struck in tin or pewter, have a small circle of copper through them, as those of No. 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Another method to prevent their being counterfeited, was to edge them, § either by putting an upright or slope line upon the edge, or an inscription; there are several done in the first manner, the neatest of which sort that we

† "And it is evident that there is a scarcity of money, for all the parliament money, called breeches (a fit stamp for the coin of the rump) is wholly vanished, the king's proclamation and the Dutch have swept it all away; and, of his now majesties coin, there appears but very little, so that in effect, we have none left for common use, but a little old lean coined money of the late three former princes; and what supply is preparing for it my lords? I hear of none unless it be of COPPER FARTHINGs, and this is the metal that is to VINDICATE, according to the inscription, THE DOMINION OF THE FOUR SEAS." (*)

§ By Blondeau's warrant Nov. 3, 1662, to be engineer of the mint, he is to enjoy the benefits arising from his edging engines for 14 years, and no persons belonging to the mint were to be permitted to make use of them, "either in the coining of farthings of any base metal, or of any other small money whatever." and the same prohibition is also expressly enjoined in the indenture of Henry Slingsby Esq; 8 Oct. 1670.

(*) My lord Lucas his speech in the house of peers, Feb. 22, 1670-1. Middleburg, printed in the year 1673, 4to. p. 3.

have

have seen, is one of No. 1. p. 7, which has a small neat cordon running round the middle of the edge over the lines. There is an inscription round No. 21, but not perfect, which appears to have consisted of the king's name and titles: those of *MONETA INSTAURATOR*, 1662, on No. 18, and *ISTA FAMA PER ÆTHERA VOLAT* on No. 19, and also on one of No. 2, p. 7, were not intended, we think, for common farthings, but rather as finished proofs, or in the nature of the *PIED FORTS* in France,* as we apprehend they were proposed to be struck in copper, and are of a moderate weight; besides, we have seen several of No. 18 only with the lines on them; the first common farthing with an inscription being that of tin, 1684.

It is very probable that most of these pieces were struck in consequence of projects formed by different persons, to obtain a patent for the sole coining of them, but we have never been so fortunate as to meet with any of them before the year 1659, which were those made by Violet, to the protector Richard Cromwell.

Violet had been some years petitioning to obtain 11000*l*. which had been promised him for service done the commonwealth, in getting the 300000*l*. which was on board the *Sampson* and *Salvador* for them, and in consideration of several losses he had sustained; but not succeeding, he therefore petitioned Richard Cromwell, † after the death of his father, to have a patent for to coin *FARTHING TOKENS* for 31 years.

His proposals were to coin 22 shillings in farthings out of 8 lb. *avoirdupoise*, of fine copper, each farthing to weigh half a quarter of an ounce, to be allowed a remedy of sixpence under or over, for which liberty he proposed to pay one shilling out of the said 22 shillings, to be applied to the use of the maimed soldiers.

And if the state chose to have farthings made of a smaller proportion, and yet more than as heavy again as the tradesmens, he would then allow 5 shillings out of the said 22 shillings, which he said would bring in about 300*l*. per month, for several years. These proposals were not made in his own name, but in that of Edward Johnson, junior, and others.

The protector Richard, in consequence of this petition, issued out his warrant dated April 19, 1659, to the solicitor general, Sir William Ellis, Baronet, to prepare a book ready, to be signed by him, for the erecting an office for the sole making and vending of a common farthing in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, for 31 years, in consideration of one shilling in every 22 shillings, according to the propositions; with such rules to be observed in relation to the stamps, figures and arms, as he or his successor should appoint. he is likewise ordered to attend the parliament with the said petition and warrant, who are desired to appoint such rules, prohibitions and penalties, for the effectual and better management of this service, the remedying all former abuses, and preventing their being imported from beyond sea, or any thing else they think proper for the better carrying on the same.

The change of government which followed soon after, it is probable, prevented any thing farther being done in this affair; and, although Violet, after the restoration, still continued to petition the king in relation to the gold and silver thread, exportation of bullion, &c. yet he makes not the least mention of this project for farthings.

* One of Henry IV. 1607, has *PERENNITATE GALLIÆ RESTITUTORES*; and there are of these sorts with *EXEMPLUM PROBATI NUMISMATIS* and *EXEMPLAR PROBATE MONETÆ*.

† Violet's true narrative of the proceedings in the court of admiralty, 4to. p. 118, 119, 120, 121.

Proposals
by Pr. Ru-
pert and ld.
Henry
Howard.
1668.

Charles II.
farthings
and half-
pence.
1672.

Type.
Legend.

Were coin-
ed by patent.

A project in
1680 to
make tin
farthings

As the money of the commonwealth was current at the time these proposals were made, it is not improbable but that some of those above, as No. 3, 4, 6 or 7, might have been struck to accompany this petition.

No other proposals have come to our knowledge after these, until the year 1668, when propositions were made to coin a common farthing, by prince Rupert and lord Henry Howard; and the next year others by Mr. Elias Palmer; § but we are ignorant what articles either of them consisted of, and therefore cannot determine whether they had any affinity to, or agreed with the patterns of 1665, or the farthing which took place by authority soon after.

At last a copper farthing and halfpenny were made current, by a proclamation dated August 16, 1672, which were to pass in all payments, bargains and exchanges to be made under the value of sixpence, and no otherwise; and the making of tokens were strictly forbidden after the first of September following.

But this not having the desired effect, as the tokens still continued to be current, especially in places remote from London; therefore a second proclamation was published Oct. 17, 1673; and a third Dec. 12, 1674: by this last their currency is prolonged until Feb. 5. following; after which, if any person or corporation presumed to make or vend them, strict orders were to be given to prosecute, as it hindered the farthings from being dispersed in those parts.

These pieces have the king's head laureat looking to the right, contrary to those on his silver and gold money, where it is turned to the left; and the same circumstance is to be observed on those of his brothers. His bust is in armour, whereas on the silver there appears the top of the mantle, and on the gold the neck is bare; and this was always attended to in the following reigns, the only exceptions being the halfpenny of his brother, and the patterns of Queen Anne. The legend round it is CAROLUS A CAROLO. On the reverse is a woman sitting with a palm branch in her right hand, and a spear in her left, which is on a shield, with the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew; the legend informs us it is BRITANNIA; in the exergue is the date of the year. All those we remember to have seen are 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675 and 1679 on the farthings; and only those of 1672, 1673 and 1675 on the halfpence.

This appears to have been a coinage by patent, but we do not know the terms of it, nor to whom it was granted, only that it was of pure Swedish copper, and at the rate of 20 pence to the lb. weight, avoirdupoise; that his majesty advanced 15000l. to pay for copper blocks, which were delivered free from customs and excise; * and that the dyes were engraven by Rotier at one penny per lb. weight.

About the year 1679 or 1680 it appears there was a project on foot to make them of tin, it being at that time cheaper than ever known to have been before; so that his majesty had reaped no advantage from his prerogative of præemption after 1666, which was used to be farmed for 12000l. per annum. †

§ May it please your Majesty. In obedience to your majesty's order of reference of 11th of March, 1667, we have considered the proposition of his highness prince Rupert and the Ld. Henry Howard, for making a general farthing; and in obedience of your majesties order of reference of the 13th of January, 1669, we have considered the proposal of Elias Palmer, for making such a farthing, and have heard the officers of your majesties mint upon both, and finding it to be a matter too great for our determination, we humbly submit the same to your majesty, with the several papers of the proposers and of your majesties officers of the mint thereupon.

Treasury chamber, 9th of August, 1669. Ashley, T. Clifford.

* Simon's Irish coins, append. No. 61. † Collins's plea for bringing in of Irish cattle, 4to. 1680, p. 13, 14. Ibid. salt and fishery, 4to. 1682, p. 155, 156.

In

In order to restore this branch of the royal revenue, endeavours were used to come to a composition with the miners of Cornwall, to take of all the tin yielded by the mines, or at least 1200 tons per annum: but in the first place, the convocation could not come to such an agreement without an act of parliament, which should bind all particular miners to stand to such contract as the convention should make. And, secondly, the farmers would not make such a bargain without covenanting with his majesty to supply England, Ireland and the plantations, with TIN FARTHINGS at 16 pence a pound, that by the profit arising from thence they might be enabled to pay their rent.

But this design was opposed by the mint as a gross cheat upon the nation. As first, that a metal might be made white, and harder than tin, of spelter, arsenick, regulus of antimony, &c. which, when worn, would not yield two-pence a pound, and no pewterer durst use it. Secondly, that these farthings might be coined with a hammer, mold or vice; and counterfeited by any tinker, plumber, smith, glazier, tinman, watchmaker, &c. Thirdly, a query being put to the farmers; whether they would change all that were brought to them, good or bad, made by themselves or others; and if they agreed to that, who should allow the country and city brewers the charge in sending them to London, in drays and waggons with tellers. Both which being refused by them, it was thence infered, that if the tin farthings were established, his majesty must receive his revenue of excise, and the duke of York his postage in them; therefore this ruined the project for the present.

In the last year of this king, proposals were made to the commissioners of the treasury, by the commissioners of the mint, to coin a halfpenny and farthing of tin upon his majesties own account, by authority from his majesty under the great seal of England; to be made of the weight of those of copper, being about 20 pence per pound, exactly stamped, and a motto to be put about their edge; the charge of making, coining and issuing the same, about 4 pence per pound, and one lb. weight of tin about 8 pence; in all about 12 pence per lb. weight; so that if coined at 20 pence, there would arise a profit of about forty per cent.

This being reported to his majesty in council at Hampton-Court, May 28, 1684, was approved of by him; and Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney general, was ordered to prepare a warrant for his majesties royal signature, to pass the great seal of England; containing a commission and full authority to the commissioners of his majesties mint to make them, according to the said report, during his majesties pleasure; the attorney general to insert all such clauses, provisions and non obstantes in the said commission as are usual in such cases.

This coinage consisted of no other sort but farthings, which did not differ from those of the copper, neither in type or legend; but they have a stud of copper struck through the center of them, and on their edge NUMMORUM FAMULUS 1684, both which methods were taken to render the counterfeiting of them more difficult, as we have already observed; however, they were counterfeited in great numbers.

This coinage consisted of farthings as before, to which halfpence also were now added, with the same stud of copper through them, and inscription on their edge; the usual dates on which are 1685 on the farthing, and 1687 on that of the halfpenny. We have before observed, that his head on these pieces stands the contrary way to that on his gold and silver money, but after him

they look the same way upon those of gold, silver and copper. The legend round it is JACOBUS SECUNDUS.

This king granted a patent † to Thomas Neale, * Hoare and Charles Duncombe, Esqrs; who were allowed 20 pence per lb. weight for coining and milling them in the Tower, and to pay 40l. per cent. out of the profits, to the king; being the same terms as those of his brothers.

Tin farthings of William and Mary.

In the beginning of the reign of William and Mary a commission, dated Oct. 12, 1689, † was granted to Charles Godolphin, James Hoare and Andrew Corbet, Esq; for the coining tin farthings; and by a warrant from the treasury, dated April 18, 1691, it appears that they had under them a treasurer at 120l. per annum, two engravers || at 100l. each, a surveyor of the meltings at 60l. and three tellers at 40l. per ann. each.

Type. Legend.

These pieces have on one side both their heads, regarding the left, inscribed GULIELMUS ET MARIA; the reverse as before, with the date in the exergue, as well as on the edge upon the farthings, which are 1690, 1691 and 1692: the halfpence generally have it only on the edge; the only one we have seen with it in the exergue being of 1689, which we think is rare, and a few of 1691.

Quantity of tin Money coined.

These tin farthings and halfpence continued to be coined till the year 1692, in which year several proposals were made to coin them of a different metal again; and we learn from one of those papers, that there had been coined in this metal, between March 1684 and January 1692, the quantity of 344 ton, amounting to 65929l. 15s. 9d. which is very near 21d. per lb. weight; it is also said, that tin was 65l. per ton (or near 7d. per lb.) and 344 ton; at that rate is 21960l. being not one fourth of the coinage duty, which we have just now seen was estimated at about 12000l. per annum.

Allowance for circulation.

We are likewise informed in the same papers, that a proposal had been made in May 1691, to have sent these pieces into different parts of England at his majesties expence, and that it would not have amounted to one third of the 10 per cent. which was allowed to circulate them, and which made a great clamour.

Proposals for a new coinage. 1692.

One of these proposals, dated August 3, 1692, was first, to coin these pieces of tin mixed with copper, which would be expensive in working, and was to have different letters on each side and on the edge, from the former. Secondly, it was desired, that a proclamation might be issued to call in the old ones within six months, to the farthing-office to be exchanged for new ones, but not in less sums than 5s. Thirdly, the proposers to be appointed commissioners to manage the coinage at 300l. per annum; and if any one of the commissioners died in the 9 years this patent was to last, then another to be chosen by the remaining commissioners. Fourthly, as an inducement to grant the patent, the proposers to lend the government 12000l. of which they desire 2000l. might be left with them to enable them to put it in execution. Fifthly, no other to be coined till they were repaid the 12000l. There is no name to this paper, but another to the same purpose has that of John Hall for the petitioner, but on the back is put Mr. Germain's proposals. There was also another made by Mr. Slaney, but all of them without effect.

† Journals of the house of commons, vol. 11, p. 753.

* MSS. British Museum, No. 6886, p. 94.

|| George Bowers was first employed from Nov. 1, 1689, for 4 months, at 150l. per ann. and upon his death, Henry Harris and James Roetier.

Farthings and Half-pennies from Charles II. to George II.



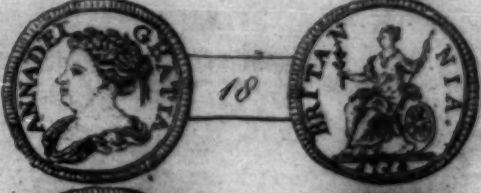
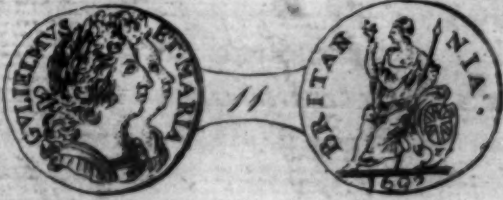
Nummorum Famulus, 1685.

Nummorum Famulus, 1687.

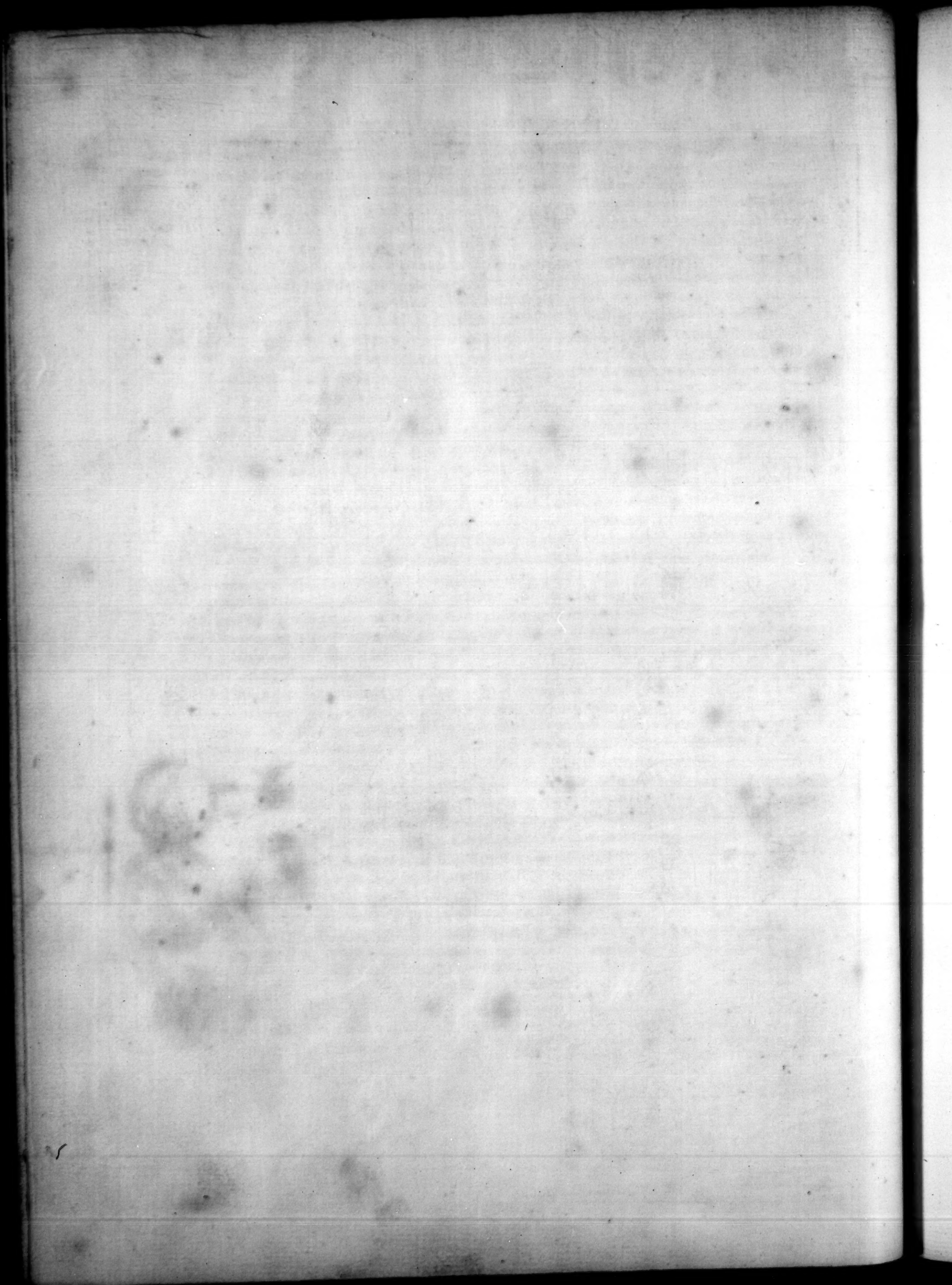
Nummorum Famulus, 1689.



Nummorum Famulus, 1690.



Call. Sculp.



In the beginning of the following year 1693, Andrew Corbet, Esq; endeavoured to get a patent for coining farthings and halfpence of copper, and the members of the county of Cornwall petitioned against the granting of it; whereupon the commissioners of the treasury, by an order dated March 9, 1692, directed the officers of the mint to consider whether the copper or tin farthings, then proposed to be made might most easily be counterfeited, and with most advantage to the counterfeiters; their answer we have never seen, but Mr. Corbet obtained his patent, § with power of making copper farthings for the term of 9 years from Lady day, 1693, under the yearly rent of 1000l.

Mr. Corbet gets a patent to coin copper for 9 years.

In a paper from the mint, dated May 12, 1693, the purport of which was to shew the profit to be made by this patent, we are informed, that there was to be coined 780 ton in the 9 years; that is, 120 ton per annum, for the first four years, and 60 tons per annum during the other five years; but they suppose that only 700 tons could be uttered, and upon that quantity raise the following calculation.

Profit arising there from.

700 tons, at 24d. or 2s. per lb. or 224l. per ton, amount to, in coin, £156800

Patentee's charges.

1st. 700 ton, at 112l. per ton, is	78400
2d. Charges of coining, &c. at 40l. per ton	28000
3d. Incidents, Rent, &c. at 7l. per ton	4900
4th. Exchanging tin farthings	10000
5th. To circulate them at 5 per Ct. or 12l. per ton	8400
6th. Paid to the government 1000l. per annum	9000
	138700

Profit remaining to the patentee in 9 years £18100

In a representation made by Mr. Neale, master of the mint, dated June 9, 1693, he says, that he wanted presence of mind when he agreed that to make 24d. to the lb. and allow 1000l. per annum, was the same as his proposal to coin them at only 21d. per lb. without that allowance; whereas 3d. per lb. the difference, on 780 tons is 21840l. but 1000 per annum for 9 years, or 9000l. is what they give, and the difference or 12840l. is what they gain by it.

Mr. Neale's representation.

Whether it was in consequence of these two last papers, or from any other cause, we cannot determine, but we find that Mr. Corbet did not long enjoy his patent; for the next year a grant ¶ was made unto Sir John Herne and others, * of the licence and authority of making farthings and halfpence of copper for 7 years, from midsummer 1694; paying therefore to a comptroller to be appointed by his majesty (which appears to have been Mr. Corbet) 200l. per ann. and changing all the tin farthings and halfpence.

Sir John Herne's patent for 7 years. 1694.

The principal terms of this patent were to coin 700 tons in 7 years, to make 21d. to 1 lb. weight, with a remedy of two farthings which were to be of the best English copper, rolled and milled; and to exchange 200l. per week of tin farthings for copper farthings, to any person that should bring them, and should melt down the same within fourteen days.

Conditions of the patent

* We learn from a printed sheet entitled "the case of several tradesmen and dealers in and about the city of London on behalf of themselves and their country chapmen, aggrieved by the patentees of the copper farthings; humbly offered to the consideration of the honourable house of commons in parliament assembled." that these other persons were Abel Slaney and Daniel Barton, who bid more for the patent than the copper company, who were endeavouring to procure one at the same time, for which reason they were joined by the copper miners each bearing their own charges. †

§ Journals of the house of commons, vol. 13, p. 195. ¶ Ibid. p. 198. † Ibid. vol. 11, p. 549.

But

William III.
Complaints
against the
patentees,
1696.

But great complaints were made against the patentees, † as that they did not make their farthings of good copper, but what was $\frac{1}{2}$ part worse; neither were they rolled and cutt but cast; that they were made too light, or after the rate of 26 pence and many 28 pence to the lb. weight; by which they would gain 45000l. if they coined the whole quantity of 700 tons.

That they refused to exchange the tin farthings brought to them, but wearied out the bringers with tedious delays, employing their servants to buy up great quantities at 8s. and 10s. for a pound Sterling; and have permitted such only as belonged to themselves or their servants to be exchanged; that in order to colour their fraud with some shew of public justice, they had ordered that every person having any quantities, should enter their name and quantities in their office, promising to exchange those persons first who stood prior in their books; but that they had put many hundred sham names there, in order to abuse such persons who should inspect their books, with a believe that there were greater quantities to be exchanged than there was in reality; and had made use of as great frauds also to prevent melting them down, and grossly deceived the king's comptroller, whose duty it was to see the same done; and that they had made agreements in writing to have 20 and 30 per cent. for exchanging.

Proceedings
in the house
of commons
upon it.

These complaints being laid before the house of commons it was resolved, Jan. 30, 1695-6, that a committee be appointed to examine into the matter of them, and to report the same with their opinion thereon to the house; and on the 20 Feb. it was ordered, that the report be made in a full house; which report being made it was resolved, April 6, that the patentees had made the farthings and halfpence of good copper according to the direction of their patent; that they had delivered them out for gold and current silver money at the common value, without farther recompence; and that they had exchanged 200l. a week of tin farthings and halfpence, for 200l. of the like value in copper farthings and halfpence, in pursuance to their patent. ‡

It appeared from this report that the patentees had bound their servants in bonds of 200l. a piece, not to buy any tin halfpence and farthings, or make any advantage by changing them, that the copper was furnished by the copper company, and was near as fine as Swedish copper, and would not bear a worse alloy than as the patentees received it; that if it was not fine it would not roll, that those that were cast were as fine and as heavy and better coloured, than those that were rolled, and cost the patentees 5 pence a pound † making as well as them; it likewise appeared that these complaints were managed by Mr. Lock, Mr. Laurence and others.

Coined in
too great
quantities.

We hear no more of this matter for about two years, when great clamours were again made against them on account of the great numbers which had been coined, and the badness of the copper, which were laid before the parliament.

Complaints
again laid
before the
parliament,
1698.

A petition of the grocers, cheesemongers, mealmen, bakers, victuallers, market-people, and retailers of the borough of Southwark, was presented to the house * and read; setting forth that the patentees refused to change white farthings, that they have coined extravagant quantities of copper halfpence and farthings,

† Out of this the graving of the dyes cost no more than a farthing per lb. weight, instead of one penny as at first, the patentees having been offered to have them done at that price by some foreign engravers.

‡ Case of several tradesmen, &c. aggrieved by the patentees of the copper farthings.

§ Journals of the house of commons, vol. 11, p. 388, 458, 510, 543, 549. * Ibid. vol. 12, p. 136.

which

which were become a greater clog than the white farthings, and pray a stop to the copper coinage. There were other petitions to the same purpose afterwards from Ware, Bedford, St. Botolph's Aldgate, East-Smithfield, White-chapel, St. Giles, Great Marlow in Bucks, Litchfield, St. Botolph without Bishopsgate (who say the patentees allow 4 per cent. to any person who would take them) Coventry, Tamworth, Warwick and Stamford.*

All which petitions being referred to a committee, Mr. Manley reported † that the committee do find, that the patentees for coining copper halfpence and farthings were empowered by his majesties letters patents, bearing date June 24, 1694, to coin 700 tons of English copper in seven years, and that the same patentees had already coined 460 ton; but there being a great glut in several parts of the kingdom, especially in and about London, of halfpence and farthings; resolved that it was the opinion of the committee, that the execution of the patent be suspended for 6 months, which on the second reading was altered to 12 months, and the house agreeing with the committee therein, ordered that a bill be brought in upon the said resolution, and Mr. Lowndes was ordered to bring in the bill; upon the second reading of which it was resolved, ‡ that it be an instruction to the said committee that they do provide, that when halfpence and farthings should be coined again, that the same be at the true value, except the charge of coinage.

Which clause being read a second time, the same was amended; and was, that after the 24th of June, 1699, it shall not be lawfull for any persons to coin any farthings or halfpence but of fine English copper, and of the real value of what the same shall be taken for in payment, with allowance only for coining at five pence per lb. weight. ¶ The question being put it passed in the negative, ordered that the bill be engrossed. The engrossed bill being read a third time, ordered that the bill do pass; and that it be entituled, An act to stop the coinage of farthings and halfpence for one year.

By this act it was §. penalty for every lb. weight that should be coined within the limited time, one half of which to go to the informer, and the patentees are freed from the obligation of changing the tin money during the same time.

In the next session of parliament a bill was brought in to prevent the patentees coining for one year longer (or from 24 June 1699 to 24 June, 1700) which bill was read three times, ordered to pass and be sent up to the house of lords; after which we hear no more of it.

The contractors at the same time petitioning the house that they might be permitted to perform their contract, or have relieve given them for the losses they shall sustain. It was ordered that they should be heard before the said committee; who having heard them, Mr. Lowther was directed to move the house that their accounts might be stated and made up, and if it appeared that they were loofers by their contract, a compensation to be made them. An engrossed clause offered as a ryder that their accounts should be settled by the lords of the treasury, passed in the negative. §

The next year another bill was brought into the house, to put a stop to any farther coinage of halfpence and farthings, which was twice read ¶ and then dropt, as we think, there being no farther mention of it.

An act to stop the coinage for one year.

Endeavours to continue the prohibition another year, 1699.

Another attempt. 1700.

* Ibid. p. 154, 160, 167, 180, 194, 196, 208, 238, 262. p. 278, 283, 324.

† Ib. p. 267. ‡ Ib. p. 273. ¶ Ib. vol. 13, p. 126, 130, 131, 141.

The farthings and halfpence we generally meet with of William and Mary are all dated 1694, but there are a very few of them, and those only farthings, dated 1692, and 1693; there are of both sorts of William the Third every year after, as 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700 and 1701; some in the exergue, as had been usual, and others at the end of the legend.

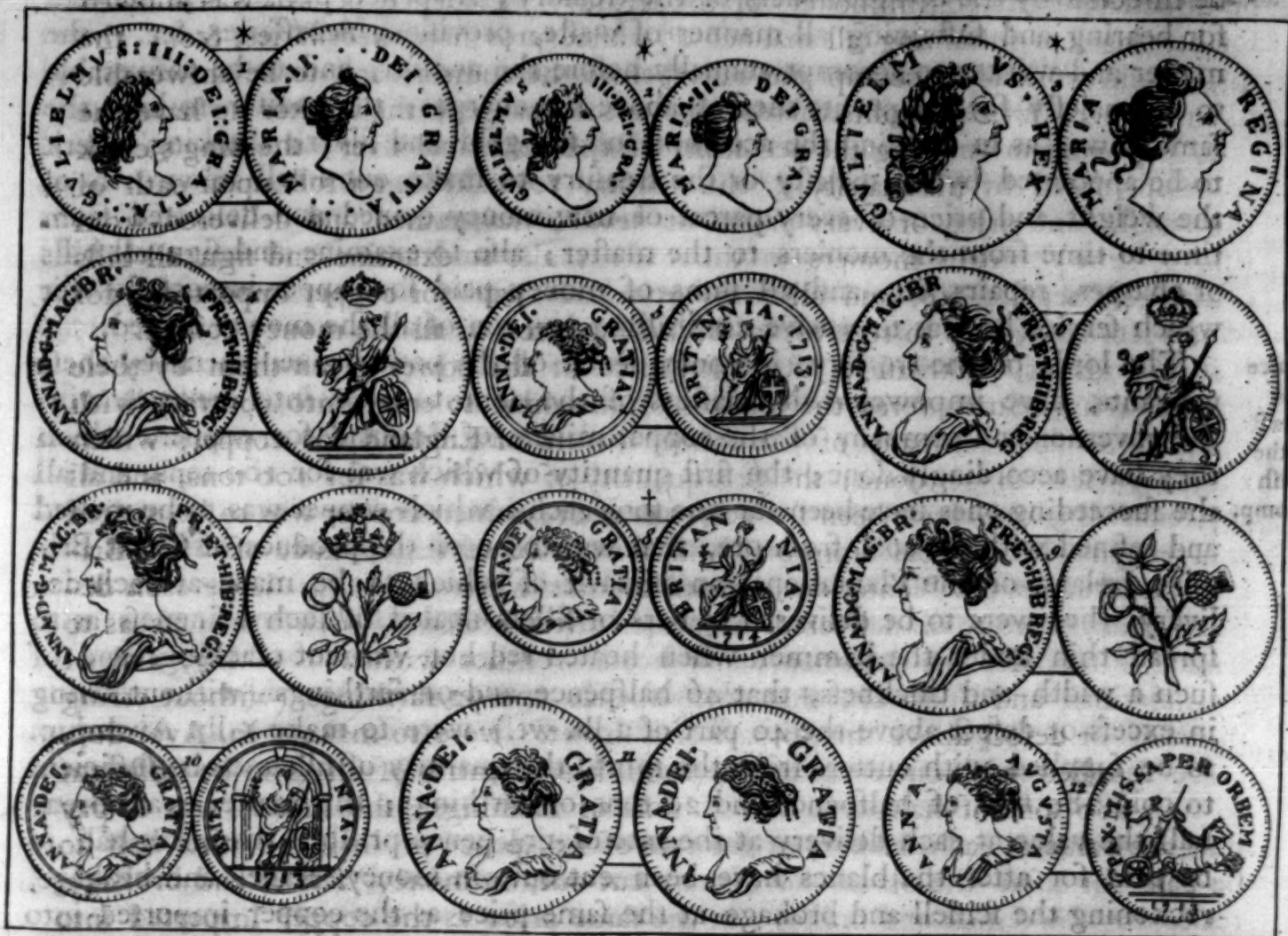
Patterns for farthings and halfpence of W. and M. No. 1, 2, 3, pl. 8. There was also a pattern piece for a farthing of William and Mary which has his head in profile to the left on one side, inscribed GULIELMUS III. DEI GRATIA, and on the reverse the head of the queen inscribed MARIA II. DEI GRATIA. There is also a halfpenny of the same sort, and another wherein the busts both of the king and queen are larger, and inscribed GULIELMUS REX and MARIA REGINA. The farthing we have seen in silver but never the halfpenny.

Of Queen Anne. There could be no want of this sort of money during the reign of queen Anne, as there had been such large quantities coined under the last patent. However, towards the close of her reign, we find several patterns for farthings and halfpence were engraved; and it is probable, at the instance of some person suing for another patent: but of this we are not certain.

Farthings. No. 5, 8, 10, 12, pl. 8. Of these pattern pieces we have seen four different ones for farthings; which have the queen's head on one side, with her hair adorned with pearls and her breast covered, as on her other money: three of them are inscribed ANNA DEI GRATIA, and the other ANNA AUGUSTA. On the reverse of No. 5 and 8 is the figure of Britannia as usual, the usual legend and the date; but on No. 5, it is in the inscription, and on No. 8 in the exergue: No. 5 is broader than No. 8, and has a very neat grained and dotted edge; on No. 10 Britannia is seated under a sort of portal or arch; the figure of peace in a car appears on No. 12, inscribed PAX MISSA PER ORBEM, and was the design and thought of the late Mr. Sadler.

Halfpennies. No. 4, 6, 7, 9, No. 11. There are four halfpennies which have all the same head and inscription, shewing no pearls on her hair as the farthing, and a different inscription from that, being ANNA D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REG. on the reverses of No. 4 and 6 is the figure of Britannia with a crown over her, without any legend, holding a branch of laurel in the first, and in the other a rose and thistle on the same branch; No. 7 and 9 have only the said branch with the rose and thistle, but with different leaves. We sometimes meet with the reverses of No. 4 or 6 on one side, and those of No. 7 or 9 on the other; but they must be accidental or pieces de plaisir, and not intended as patterns: and the same may be said of No. 11 with her head on both sides, as it is probable a reverse was never made to it, and therefore her head put on both sides, which is in the same taste with that on the farthings, and the same legend of ANNA AUGUSTA; it sometimes has an inscription upon its edge ANNO REGNI DUODECIM.

The dyes for all those pieces were engraved by Mr. Croker, and those of the halfpence afterwards came into the hands of Mr. Bush of the office of ordnance in the Tower, who had several of them struck off, until Mr. Arundel by warrant, ordered the dyes to be destroyed.



* Besides these pieces of Will. and Mary, we have seen a pattern halfpenny like the common one, but finer work, especially the Britannia; also a tin one, with the copper in the center radiated.

† This is the farthing usually met with of this queen, and is common enough, although many believe there were only 3 or 4 of them struck; but No. 10 and 12 are very scarce, especially the last.

After the troubles which disturbed the beginning of the reign of George the first, were blown over, or in the year 1717, the subject of the copper money was again taken into consideration; and they proceeded to coin again in the Tower, and we suspect that it was by warrant as in the following reign, but are not certain. These were made lighter than those of king Williams, there being now 28 pence to one lb. Avoirdupoize instead of 21 pence, which was the number before; the Bars or Fillets were delivered into the mint at 18 pence pr. lb; * and there appears to have been coined to the amount of 46000 £ sterl. † or about 213½ tons; and these are all the particulars we have been able to come at in relation to this coinage.

There are both ½ pence and farthings of every year from 1717 to 1724 inclusive; but we have met with none after. Those of 1717 and 1718 are remarkably small and thick, and are frequently called by the name of dumps.

Under the reign of George the second we are at more certainty than before, that they were first coined by a warrant under the sign manual of queen Caroline when guardian of the realm, dated July 21, 1729, which was afterwards confirmed and continued by another warrant of Aug. 17, 1738.

By these warrants there were to be 46 halfpence and 92 farthings cut out of 1 pound Avoirdupoize, the copper at such a rate and in such quantities as should the

George II.
1729.
coined by
Warrant.

Substance
of the
Warrant

N

* Leake p. 415.

† Defence of the conduct of the people of Ireland in their unanimous refusal of Wood's copper money, p. 12.

be directed by the commissioners of the treasury; $4\frac{1}{2}$ pence per lb. was allowed for bearing and sustaining all manner of waste, provision, necessaries, &c.; the master and worker to accompt annually before the auditor, and to be answerable to his majesty for the profits thereof above the charges; the auditor to have the same power as in auditing the accompts of the gold and silver; the king's clerk to be appointed by his majesty or the treasury to make out a roll upon oath of the weight and price of every parcel of new money coined and delivered from time to time from the moniers to the master; also to examine and sign all bills of charges, repairs, &c. and all sums of money paid for copper imported; for which service he was to receive 20 Shillings pr. ton of all the money coined.

Substance
of the
Contract
with the
English
Cop. Comp.

The lords of the treasury, in consequence of the power given them by these warrants, have impowered the masters of the mint to enter into contract with the governor and company of the copper miners of England for copper, which they have accordingly done; the first quantity of which was for 100 tons, and all the succeeding ones have been for 200 tons each; which copper was to be melted and refined with pit coal from ore, that was to be of the produce of Great Britain, Ireland or the Plantations, an affidavit of which to be made at each delivery, they were to be delivered in bars or fillets nealed of such a fineness as to spread thin under the hammer when heated red hot without cracking, and of such a width and thickness, that 46 halfpence and 92 farthings (without erring in excess or defect above the 40 part of a lb. wt.) were to make 1 lb. Avoirdupois to be supplied with cutters from the mint, the quantity of fillets to be sufficient to coin 180 tons of halfpence and 20 tons of farthings; the master was to pay half the value at each delivery at the rate of $15\frac{1}{2}$ pence pr. lb.; the other half to be paid for after the blanks have been cut out, in money, scissell and brokage, reckoning the scissell and brokage at the same price as the copper imported into the mint. The company oblige themselves to deliver 2 tons per week, until the demand from the public for halfpence and farthings shall cease, and after having had one months notice from the master in writing, they are not to send any more to the mint; and if upon trial it is found, that the copper does not answer in fineness, or that the excess or defect in one lb. is more than the 40th part, then they were obliged to take it away at their own expence.

Counter-
feited in
great Num-
bers.

The counterfeiting and casting of this sort of money had been long carried on, and complaints had been frequently made against it, which occasioned an act of parliament to be made in 1741, 16 G. 2, c. 28, in which coiners and counterfeiters, when discovered, were to suffer 2 months imprisonment, and to find sureties for their good behaviour for 2 years more; and a reward of 10l. was to be paid upon their conviction. But the practice still continuing, a proclamation was published July 12, 1751, to enforce the said act. However, this did not stop the evil, so that in the beginning of the year 1753 it was computed, that near $\frac{1}{4}$ (or $\frac{2}{3}$) of the current copper money were counterfeits, and a resolution was taken by several persons absolutely to refuse taking of them; and about a twelvemonth afterwards a petition and representation was made to the lords of the treasury by several bakers, butchers and other dealers in provision and the necessaries of life, praying a suspension of the copper coinage for a few years, and that some laws might be enacted and enforced to prevent its being counterfeited; both of which were sent down to the officers of the mint, ordering likewise a stoppage to be put to the coinage, which was accordingly done, and the company ordered to send no more fillets after one month; nor has any more halfpence been made since but from those fillets.

Coinage
stopped.

Some

Some time after a proposal was made to call in and recoin all the copper money; and the beginning of the year 1755 the lords of the treasury laid before his majesty in council a report from the mint on this subject, together with their opinion, that it would greatly prevent the counterfeiting the same, if the genuine halfpence and farthings were ordered to be current at 6 and 3 to a penny; but as to the calling in the copper coin, as it would be attended with many inconveniencies and a very great expence, their lordships could not advise his majesty to give any orders in relation thereto.

But this reduction was opposed, and another representation and petition laid before the privy council and several of his majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, loaded with copper money (whose chairman was John Whalley) together with a scheme, shewing how the re-coinage might take place at the rate of 16 pence per lb. wt. avoirdupois, and to oblige all those possessed of the old to bring it to the mint, where they were to receive 21 pence per lb. for it; therefore they would lose 3 pence per lb. and the public 10 pence (1 lb. being estimated at 11 pence) they supposed, that $\frac{1}{2}$ might be brought in as above, and the other $\frac{1}{2}$ exchanged for new coin at 16 pence per lb.; therefore the subject in this case would lose $\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 pence per lbwt., and the government 5 pence; and as the total currency is by them supposed to be 1800 tons, the loss sustained by the publick will be 126000 £, besides 4000 more expended in coining; and the loss to individuals would be 92400 £ Sterling, and the whole loss sustained 222400 £. However, the matter rested here; nor can we find any thing more was done in relation thereto.

The laws relating to coining and counterfeiting were also looked into, a difficult point being now started, whether the copper coin was to be considered strictly as current money, and to be protected as such, or whether it was not only to to a special purpose? the latter of which opinions does appear to have obtained; for tho' the Stat. 16 G. 2. cap. 28. inflicts punishment in several degrees on utterers of any false and counterfeit money, yet it was construed not to extend to the uttering of counterfeit halfpence or farthings.

Upon the whole, it has been seen in the prosecution of this work, that such coins as those of farthings and halfpence are absolutely necessary, and cannot be dispensed with, and that copper is the properest metal they can be made of, and the quantities such as the wants and occasions of the publick may require; but the misfortune has been, that the publick utility has scarcely ever been attended to; that the very great profits left to the patentees have been an inducement to them to utter such quantities of them as to become a great burthen on the publick; and at present the price of 1 lbwt. of copper before coining being but 10 pence, and when coined current for 23 pence, or more than double its first value, is the cause of the great humbers of counterfeits lately uttered; whereas in several of the neighbouring kingdoms and states * 1 lbwt. avoirdupois appears to be coined into no more than 18 pence, or 5 pence per lb. less than here in England.

* In France 20 Sols to a Markwt. *Prix de Monnoies de France*, 4to. Paris 1736, p. 73. In Spain 51 Quartos to 1 lbwt. *Cavallero Breve Cotejo y Valance de las Pesas y medidas de varias Naciones*, 4to. Mad. 1731, p. 190.

P. S. To the list of Town pieces in page 13 should be added Kidwelly and Kendal.

A View of the COPPER COIN

An Account of the particular Distribution of the Allowance for coining one ton of copper.

The Master of the Mint is allowed 4½d. per lbwt. for coinage, or per ton £ 42: 00: 00

Out of which he pays

To the Moneyers for coining, per lbwt. 2d., which is per ton 18: 13: 4
 To them for barrelling 3: 00: 0
 To the Graver per lbwt. 2: 06: 8
 To the Die Forger 2: 06: 8
 He allows the Deputy Warden per ton 16: 0
 His own Deputy per ton 1: 00: 0
 His Assayer per ton 5: 0
 The Weigher of the Copper per ton 5: 0
 For mixing to the Clerk of the Irons 5: 0

The Master's Profit per ton 9: 02: 4

£ 42

One Ton of Copper Halfpence, which per hdwt. is 1 £. 10s. 6d. on an Average 210: 05: 0

One Ton of Fillets out of which the Halfpence are cut, at 1s. 3½d. per lbwt. £ 147

Charge of Coinage, as above 42

To the King's Clerk for this Coinage 1

To the Purchasers 3: 16: 8

193: 16: 8

Profit to the Crown per ton 16: 8: 4

As of late Years the Fillets have been more equally sized, and produced more Halfpence nearer to the Standard than formerly, this Profit for 6 Years to Christmas 1750 was upon an Average to the Crown per ton £ 22: 6: 0

An Account of the copper monies coined between Nov. 20, 1729, and Dec. 23, 1753, as it appears from the particular Rolls made up for the Auditors, and sworn before the Barons of the Exchequer.

	Tons	hd.	qu.	£.	s.	d.
Coined between 20th Nov. 1729, and 1st Jan. 1732	100	9		21,392	14	16
between 2d Jan. 1732-3, and 23d May 1737	171	12		36,257	14	
between 23d May 1737, and 24th June 1738	28	8		6,014	7	7½
between 24th June 1738, and 24th June 1739	34	13		7,322	6	
between 24th June 1739, and 31st Dec. 1739	27	7		5,773	3	
to do. 1740	42	6		8,852	4	4
to do. 1741	8	12		1,824	4	8
to do. 1742	8	17		1,850	6	4
to do. 1743	36	6		7,707	0	8
to do. 1744	27	19		6,007	4	
to do. 1745	30	18		6,600	14	8
to do. 1746	34	18		7,410	6	6½
to do. 1747	42	16		9,082	2	8
to do. 1748	28	10		6,044	3	4
to do. 1749	42	14		9,049	13	
to do. 1750	22	7	2	4,705	18	2
to do. 1751	32	4	2	6,800	13	
to do. 1752	37	18	2	8,020	14	4
to do. 1753	40	6		8,544	14	8
	799	1	2	169,260	2	6
				£.	s.	d.
Price of Fillets at 1s. 3½d. per lbwt.				117,464	0	6
Coinage at 4½d. per lbwt.				33,561	3	
King's Clerk's All. 20s. per ton				799	1	6
				151,824	5	
Profit to the Crown				17,435	17	6

Except that out of this Profit some small Expences, such as Royal Sign Manuals, Treasury Warrants, and the Fees of passing the Accounts of this Coinage, &c. are to be deducted, the Amount of which will appear by the several Accounts of the Masters of the Mint.

Mint-Office, Jan. 19th, 1754.

ANT. POLLET, King's Clerk for the Copper Coinage.

During the next half year, or till June 1754, there was coined more 19 tons 13 hd. 3 qr. 25½ lb; and since the accession of his present majesty, in 1762, 10 to. 8 hd. 2 qr., and in 1763, 7 to. 5 hd. 3 qr. in farthings, from the dies of his late majesty of 1754, no die of copper money for his present majesty having yet been sunk.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

WHEREAS in the beginninge of our reigne, to the greate honour and profytt of us and all our people, we did restore and reduce the moneys of our realme from drosse and base matter unto fyne gould and fyne silver, which by God's favor we entend to contynue and maynteyn; yet because the rate and division of our silver money is suche, and as the present tyme requiereth, cannot well be altered, as that with any convenyence any smaller money maye be made thereof than a penny or threepence; nevertheless we have been often informed, and doo perceyve what greate necessitye our lovinge subjects have of smaller moneys, halfpence and farthings, and chiefly what losse and hendraunce the poor sorte doo susteyne by the lacke thereof, whereof we have pytfull consideration, and bendynge ourselfe to the remedy of the same, diverse devises have been tendered to us and our previe counsell, as well shewing meanes howe the same small moneys might be made both fayer in shewe and suffycient in quantitie; as also complaininge of a longe contynued and yet a very intollerable and arrogant disorder used by private persons in makinge of tokens of leade and tynne, and generally coyned and put out instead of such small monys by grocers, vintners, chandlers and alehouse-keepers, and diverse other persons, therein manifestly derogatinge from our princelye honour and royale dignytie, which complaint we have considered as very juste and resonable; but because the devyces offered therewith have all tendinge to the breach of the fyne standerd of our coyne in such small moneys so required and wanted, have a mixture for the same, of course and base alaye, to the slander and discredit of our fyne silver moneys. Now being we have rejected all the same devices, and yet waying with ourselves the greate disorder used in the sayde tokens, and howe that our sayde subjects have greate losse, and no manner of profytable ease thereby, whilest they serve not in anywise to be uttered or payde agayne but only at that shoppe or place where they were first received. Therefore we doo, by these presents, streightly forbid and command that none of the sayde former tokens, or any such like of what devise or invention soever from or after the feast of all Saints nexte cominge, shall be made or used without our specyall warrent and comysion in that behalfe, upon payne that the person or persons makinge or usinge the same shall suffer imprisonmente of their bodies by the space of one whole year; and shall moreover paye such fyne to our use as shall be settled by our previe counsell in the star chamber at Westminster. And forasmuch as upon great deliberacon we well perceyve that of necessitye our said subjects must either have halfpence and farthings, or else tokens to supplie the need thereof; and because that such small moneys cannot be made of the fyne silver of our moneys whilst the same are at 5s the oz. but that they will be so small as that they can neither be well kept or used in payment. Wherefore, for the ease of our sayde subjects, and to serve their necessitye in this case, we have taken order that by our authoritie there shall be pledges or tokens made of pure and fyne copper of halfpence and farthings, whereof every *pledge of an halfpenny* shall waie 24 gr. and that of the farthing 12 gr.. In the making thereof we entend to employe suche coste and charge as that

Harl. MSS.
Brit. Musc.
No 698,
p. 117.

anye so evill disposed shall hardly attayne to counterfayte the same; and yet more fuerly to avoyde such counterfaying, we not only in that respect, and not otherwise, do as well rate and value by authority hereof every of the saide pledges of xxiiii gr. in weit to passe and be current as aforesaid, in place and sted of an halfpenny throughout all our realme and domynions, to and amongst all persons whatsoever; and likewise every of the sayde pledges of xii gr. in weit to passe and be current as aforesaide, in place and sted of a farthinge. As also, do pre- viledge all and every of the sayde pledges so by our authoritie and comysion to be made with the name of our coyne, and so to passe and be current from one to another amongeste all persons throughout all our realmes and domynions, from and after the saide feast of all saints next comynge; and doo streightly charge and comande all our loving subjects, and all other persons whatloever from thenceforth to take and receyve the saide severall pledges for their severall values set as aforesaide, upon payne of our high displeasure, and suche further punish- ment as we by the lawes of our realme maye impose upon them if they offende in that behalfe: provided alwaies, and yett our pleasure is, and by thes presents we doo exprefsly commande, that after the first deliverie of the saide pledges, any of the same shall not be ued in any pay- ment whereas the saide payment shall exceed xx s. of our current money. And that in any such payment being xx s. as aforesaide, or under, there shall not be above one grote in value of the pledges aforesaide. And for the further ease and use of our said loving subjects, and for the preservation of all our moneys of gold and silver, truly and uprightly to their stander, whereof they are now appointed to be by the ordinances by us made in our mynte; and to remove all occasions which might in anywise be to the alteration thereof, we will presently take order that there shall be coined suche a competent number of pence of the tyne standard of our saide silver monies as to us shall seem mete. And we will also, before the saide feast of all saintes, appoint especyal workmen which shall make so many only of the saide pledges as we shall think necessarie to the use of our people; and will also appoint our special officer to be resyant in some notorious place to be assigned to that purpose in the citie of London, which there shall be redy at all tymes, from and after the said feaste of all saintes, to make exchange to all our loving subjects for other, delivering to every man which shall have need thereof, two parts of his payment in the saide silver pence, and a third parte of the pledges aforesaide, according to suche somme as any person or persons shall be disposed to exchange in that behalfe; for we will take such present order herein, that no greater quantitie shall be made of the pledges aforesaide then shall be barely neces- sarie for the ease and use of our said loveing subjects. Neither have we devised the same for any other entent, but that whilst we doo abandon and take away these former tokens which without prejudice of our royale estate and dignitie we may not longer endure. That our loveing subjects by our warrant and comission for the common ease, and much more benefit of them all, might in sted thereof have farr more convenient pledge universally pay- able in all petyt payments and receytes, and specyally in chaunging of threepences, three- halpences and such like, in all places throughout all our realms and domynions.

Given &c.

To the mayor and Aldermen of Bristol for the time being.

Sir Julius
Cæsar's MS.
p. 102.

No. II. Whereas we are credibly informed of divers persons within that citie of Bristol that sell and utter small wares; and of themselves, without any manner of authority, do frame and stamp in lead and brasse, certain farthing tokens of sundry sortes and making, uttering them to their private use in exchange of monies in their severall trades and occupations, which many times are refused to be accepted againe by those who first utter the same, where- by many inconveniencies do growe to the poor and otherwise. We have therefore thought good to require you forthwith, by authoritie hereof, to call in all the said tokens so stamped by them, and to take order, that all such persons who have without authority framed and stamped anie tokens, be from henceforth restrained by you, and in our names streightlie charged and required to chaunge the same for some current money, to the value they were first

first uttered by them, and none to make the same without special licence from you the maior, and wherein you shall take special care, that the former abuses be duly reformed for requiring your extraordinary care hereof. wee &c.

Dated the xiith. of May 1594

Present the

Lord Arch B. of Cant.	Ld. Chamberlain.
Ld. Keeper	Ld. Buckhurst,
Ld. Ther.	Sir Ro. Cecil.
Ld. Admiral.	Sir Jo. Wolley
	Concordat cum regist.
	John Corbet.

To the King's most excellent majesty. The humble petition of Thomas Moze, one Ibid. p. 101, of the ordinary yeomen of your majestie's chamber, and of William Edgely, groom of the same.

No. III. Humbly sheweth, That whereas that within the citie of Bristol there hath been a custom this manie years past, authorized by the queen of famous memory, for stamping of farthing tokens in copper, for the behalfe as well of the citizens and country people, as also for the furtheraunce of the poore, who recieve very often a farthing from them who would not give a halfpenny or more. And this authority seasing ever since your majesties coming to the crowne. That your majesty would be pleased to authorise your poor servants for the stamping and working of the same farthing tokens, for the citties of Bristol and Glocester by us and our deputy or deputies, and that no other tokens shall go current but such as are stamped by us, and, as in dutie bound, we shall ever pray for your majestie's long and happie reigne.

At the court of Whitehall the 2d of April, 1609.

The king's majesty doth refer the consideration of this petition to the commissioners appointed by his highness for futes.

Roger Willbraham.

A Benefytt by coyninge Copper Money.

No. IV. One pound of fine copper being haberdepoyes weight, which is 16 oz. will make 1 pound of troy weight, which is but 14 oz. 12 dwt. to the pound, and there will be made thereof, in half penny peeces, farthing peeces and half farthing peeces, being equally proportionate in thirds as well in weight as in peeces. } Ibid. p. 19, 20.

686, that is to say the halfpenny peece to contain 24 gr. the farthing 12 gr. and the half farthing 6 gr. which being once made current, after this rate, the pound of copper will yield in value to be worth

100 lb. weight in third, as before.	68	2	8
1000 ditto	681	6	8
10000 ditto	6813	6	8
20000 ditto	13636	13	4
30000 ditto	20440		

which 30000 lb. weight of copper being quoynd, will scarcely give contentment to every parish throughout the realme, as it will yield then little more than 20s. a piece and therefore of necessity there must be supplies made dayly, which will encrease the more benefyt.

A Brevyatt

A Breviatt of what charge will ensue yearly to effect the coinage of 10000 lb. weight as before.

To the Master of the copper mynte, for his fee per ann.	66	13	4
To his Clerk ditto	6	13	4
To the comptroler of the said copper mynte	60	0	0
To his clerk, ditto	6	13	4
To two melters ditto	33	6	8
To a graver of the iron stamps	26	13	4
To a Tynker of the said stamps,	6	13	4
To the porter,	10	0	0
To the keeper of the irons,	15	0	0
To the blancher,	6	13	4
For the diet of those officers above mentioned per ann. so as they be nowe permitted to the diet, but by the consent of the master and comptroller of the said mynte,	100		
For the wages of 30 workmen, which are yearly to be employed, allowing each man for his wages and diet 18d. a day, which is 9s. a week for one man, in the whole	754		
For sundry implements, tools, and other furniture requisite yearly for this service, as furnisfes, melting-pots, anfields, great and small hammers, trays, tongs, ballencers, copper pans, chefts, planks, coles, &c. may amount to yearly	200		
Some totall	1292	6	8

Ten thousand weight of fine copper, at 5l. 6s. 8d. the hundred weight, is	533	6	8
53l. 6s. 8d. the 1000 lb. wt. at which rate the 10000 lb. weight			
The waste which will fall out to be in this 10000 lb. wt. of copper, in the clipping and melting thereof may be in value	60		

Sum total 593 9 8

A briefe ballance for the chardge and dischardge of the said 10000 lb. wt. of copper as follows,

Received by the benefit of coinage of the said 10000 lb. wt. of copper abovementioned	6813	6	8
Whereof is to be paid out yearly as followeth,			
For the fees, wages, dyets of the officers and workmen, with the charge of sundry implements, as per contra appeareth	1292	6	8
For the charge of 10000 wt. of copper, with the waste thereof as abovesaid	593	6	8
Some total	1885	13	4
So resteth yearly all charges defalced	4927	13	4

A True coppie of the Lo. letters of assistance.

Harl. MSS. No. V. Whereas it pleased the king's majestie, by his highness letters patents, under Brit. Muse. the great seal of England, to appoint Edward Woodward, Esq; and Thomas Garret, of No. 4888. London, Goldsmith, to make a convenient quantity of farthing tokens, to passe between man and man, for the use of his majesties subjects, in bartering and exchange; and also, did accordingly publish his highnesses will and pleasure, by diverse proclamations, to establish the currency of them, and prohibition of the use of all other tokens, or things in the nature of tokens, whatsoever; and whereas, it being found by almost six years experience, that the use of the said farthing tokens is very necessary, and generally pleasing to the subjects, in regard there is a continual current exchange mayntayned; whereby all just cause of complaint is taken away, and by the use of them charitie to the poor hath much increased. His majestie hath been

bin farther pleased, by his lettres patents, under the great seale of England, to make a new graunt of the same privilege unto our very good lord Lodovicke duke of Lenox, and James marquis of Hamilton; with command, there be from time to time, a convenient quantitie of the same farthing tokens, sent to the severall citties and burroughs corporate, and market townes, within the realmes of England and Ireland, and dominions of Wales; and the same to be left (with the sufficient meanes for the exchange of them) in the hands of some discrete person, to be issued, with a like commaund, to the cheefe officers and governors, with the ministers and constables of those places, to endeavour the disposing and free passage of the same tokens, for the value of farthings, both which letters and proclamations being published for the common good of his majesties subjects, ought, according to the intent thereof, in all points be put in due execution. These are therefore to will and requier you, in his majesties name, to charge and commaund you and every of you, from tyme to tyme, to be ayding and assisting to the said Edward Woodward and Thomas Garrett, and to the said Lodovicke, duke of Lenox, and James Marques of Hamilton, or any of them or any of their deputies or assignes (shewing forth this our lettre) in the due execution of the said lettres patents and proclamations, according to the true intent and meaning thereof; and if you, or any of you, shall fynde any person or persons so obstinate or refractory, as to disobey or obstruct the same, or any deputie or assignes of the said Edward Woodward and Thomas Garrett, or of the said Lodovicke, duke of Lenox, and James Marquis of Hamilton, or to misdemeane themselves in or about the execution of the said lettres patents and proclamations, contrary to the true meaning of the same; that then you take bonde, with sufficient surities, of any such person or persons so wise demeaning themselves, or offending against the said lettres patents, or proclamations, in the execution thereof, for their appearance, to answer their contempt, in that behalfe, before us; certefying, under your hande, their particular misdemeanors or offences; whereof you nor any of you may faile, as you will aunswer the contrary.

Dated at Whitehall, the 28th of June, 1622.

To all maiers, sheriffs, Justices of peace, bayliffs, constables, headboroughes and all other his majesties officers and loving subjects whom it may concern, and to every of them.

C. Cant. Jo. Lincoln, C. S. Mandeuill, E. Worcester,
Arundell Surrey, Pembroke,
Falkland,
T. Edmondes G. Calvert, Jul. Caesar, Jo. Suckling, G. Carew.

No. VI. Extracts from the town books of Yarmouth, 6 June, 1667.

"At this assembly it is approved of, what the overseers have done in getting a stamp for farthings, for payment of the poor; and that the overseers from time to time, shall give for those farthings the value in silver, to any that shall bring the same unto them to be changed."

October 10, 1670. 22. Car. Ild.

"It is ordered at this assembly, that Mr. Deering, the solicitor for the city of Norwich, be writ unto, imployed and impowered, on behalf of our corporation, to petition his majesty by the lord Townshend, for his gracious pardon for coyning our towne farthings; and Mr. Richard Huntington and Mr. George Ward be desired to journey to the lord Townshend, to crave his honours assistance on our town's behalf, to move his majesty in it."

April 14, 1671. 23. Car. Ild.

At this assembly Mr. Deering's Letter and bill of charges about passing the pardon for coyning the towne farthings amounting to 80l. which this house do order shall be paid him by the chamberlyns, and likewise 10l. for paines.

August 31, 1672. 24. Car. Ild.

"Ordered at this assembly, that the bellman goe about and give notice, that whosoever bring in any of the towne farthings, before 6 of the clock of Wednesday at night next, to Mr. Abr. Havett and Mr. John Crow, shall have the value in silver; and that what money they shall take up for payment thereof at interest, shall be allowed them againe, out of the money they gather for the relief of the poor."

Feb. 14, 1672-3. 25 Car. Ild,

"It is ordered that Mr. Crow make sale of the town farthings, which he hath now in his hands, to the best advantage."

No. VII. Extracts from the books of the corporation of Dover, as to the coining of farthings and halfpence there, 1657 and 1658.

Dovor.

At a common assembly holden the 13th. day of January, 1667.

"It is ordered and decreed that a certain quantity of farthings and halfpence be provided and stamped by the corporation, for the use of the overseers of the poor and others; and to be stamped in manner and form as shall be advised and directed by Mr. Mayor, Mr. John Golder, Mr. George West, Mr. John Carlile, Mr. William Pepper, Mr. John Matson, Mr. Richard Barley, Jurats; the chamberlains for the time being, Warren Hugeson and Bartholomew Anderson; or as any five or more of them shall think fit upon the account of this corporation."

Examined,

Alexander Wellarde, common clerke.

Dovor.

At a common assembly holden the 30th. day of March, 1668.

"Whereas according to a late decree, there is provided and put in the chamberlain's hands the value of ~~xxxij~~ or thereabouts, in farthings and halfpence for the use of the corporation. It is thought fit, and so ordered, that the chamberlains do, upon all occasions, exchange so much of them as hath or shall, at any time hereafter, be delivered out to any person or persons whatsoever of the said town and port."

Examined,

Alex. Wellard, common clerk.

August 22d. 1667.

No. VIII. Whereas Moses Durell, mayor of this town and county, have by the consent of us whose names are hereunder subscribed, disbursed the sum of ten pounds in copper farthings, with the stamp of the towne armes in them; with the inscription (for the mayor of the town and county of Poole) and hath received in farthings, at four farthings to the penny, the sum of Nineteen pounds and four shillings, to be dispersed and to pass in exchange, betwixt man and man, as current money, until it shall be prohibited, by his majesties order. It is this day at a common hall agreed on, agreed upon, that if his majestie shall not, during the time of his mayoralty, prohibit the said farthings, then he the said Moses Durell, shall deliver over unto the next succeeding mayor of this town and county, the sum of nine pounds and four shillings in current money, or the same farthings; to exchange so many of the said farthings as shall be brought unto him during the time of his mayoralty, into silver, by any person or persons whatsoever. And farther, that the like sum of nine pounds and four shillings in the like money, or the same farthings, shall, from year to year, be paid over by the mayor for the time being unto the next succeeding mayor of this town and county, untill his majestie shall prohibit the same farthings; and then the mayor for the time being, shall still exchange all the said farthings which shall be brought unto him to be exchanged upon the account of the corporation, not exceeding the said sum of nineteen pounds and four shillings sterling, which the mayor shall be reimbursed out of the town revenue:

Nicholas Efford

John Willie

Moses Durell, Mayor

Robert Cleeves

Steph. Street, sen. Bailef

Peter Heiley

Edward Man

John Carter

John Gigger

Ri. Albert, Scr. and town clerke.

F I N I S